The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 11.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, August 24, 1872.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has contracted to transport 24,000 head of Texan cattle from Alton to Chicago during the next sixty days.

A Japanese bark arrived in San Francisco yesterday with a cargo of tea. This is the first vessel flying the Japanese colors and manned by Japanese sailors that has ever entered an American port.

Mr. John B. Lyon, one of the prominent parties connected with the late corner in wheat, announces (after a conference with his legal advisers late last evening) that he intends to sign his margin checks to-day and take the consequences.

Belfast continues quiet, but the news now comes that serious trouble is anticipated at Drogheda, where everything is ripe for riot and ruin. The value of the property destroyed during the disorders in Belfast is estimated at $250,000.

As an indication of the straits to which the Grantites in Pennsylvania are reduced, it is only necessary to remark that Senator Cameron was in Washington on a flying, begging visit, the burden of his beseechings being, "Money, money, or we are lost."

The Springfield *State Journal*, the Grantite organ at the State Capital, gives prominence to a call for a meeting of Simon-Pure Democrats in that city on the 29th inst., the object of the proposed gathering being the nomination of delegates to attend the Louisville Side-Show.

The General Freight Agents of the Western railroads, at a meeting in Toledo yesterday, decided to make the rates on freight from prominent points in the West to New York and other Eastern cities on a fifty cent rate on fourth class and grain from Chicago. The figures fixed for the various points will be found in the despatch elsewhere.

There is trouble in the Gentile camp in South Carolina. The State Convention, which commenced its sittings on Thursday, adjourned in a row on that day, and, after an inharmonious session yesterday, was summarily adjourned again amid the flourish of pistols. A small minority of bolters, with Orr at their head, held a separate meeting yesterday, but arrived at no definite conclusions.

Blanton Duncan, ex-Colonel of the ex-Confederacy, was all the time while serving in that capacity loyal to the Government of the United States; at least the Quartermaster General of the Army so makes him out, the latter officer having passed a claim of fifty odd thousand dollars presented by the Great Original Democrat for the use and occupation of his premises by Federal troops during the war. Wonder if this action on the part of the Quartermaster General was hastened or in any way affected by ex-Colonel Duncan's boast that he could take away eight hundred thousand Democratic votes from Greeley?

Few returns are received from the election in West Virginia. One despatch states that Jacobs, the Independent candidate for Governor, is probably elected, and following this assertion is the announcement that the Constitution is probably defeated. If the Constitution is defeated neither Jacobs nor any other candidate is elected, as the defeat of that instrument renders the entire election void and of no effect. In the latter event, the candidates, or such others as may be nominated, will have to be voted for at the regular State election, which occurs on the 24th day of October.

Judge George Hoadley, one of the Judicial triumvirate that saw fit to disapprove of the Cincinnati Convention, addressed a meeting at Avondale, Ohio, yesterday, then and there declaiming upon the great and grievous wrongs committed by that Convention when it decided not to renominate the candidate for which he (Hoadley) had a special preference. The speech was such as might be expected from so flimsy a text. Mr. Hoadley declares that he will not support Greeley because he believes the latter desires to be elected to the Presidency, but sees no reason why he should not support Grant, whose Administration he has so often and so severely condemned, because the present Executive desires to retain his office for another term.

Senator Hendricks and Hon. George W. Julian spoke at Kokomo, Ind., yesterday, to one of the largest gatherings ever witnessed in that locality. Mr. Hendricks' tour through Northern Indiana has proved one continued ovation, as has also that of Mr. Julian in the central part of that State. Mr. Julian has on two occasions encountered some disgraceful opposition, in each instance the trouble arising from the lawless interference of colored men, led on by more ignorant and despicable whites. He has, however, spoken where advertised to speak, and will continue to do so without let or hindrance from lawless mobs until the November election.

Milwaukee congratulated herself that she was to have a horse race yesterday, and that the queens of the turf were to make the fastest time on record. Accordingly the Cream City turned out to a man, and many ladies also graced the occasion, which fate decreed should be a disgraceful one. Of the three highflyers engaged to do the speeding, one was declared to be incapacitated from sickness and did not leave her bed, while the other two appeared after much delay, and went around the course at a dog-trot. The audience had paid their money and would have their choice, and they therefore chose rather to tear down the stand, abuse the managers of the affair, and drive the riders of the horses off the ground, than have the race completed as it had been begun.

The Treasury Department has issued its instructions to Customs officers relative to the Chicago Relief act. The following are some of the materials upon which drawback will be allowed if imported and used in the erection of buildings in the burnt district within one year from April 5, 1872: Brick, stone, window-glass, paints, linseed oil, hinges, locks, bolts, screws, and other ordinary building hardware and materials; also iron girders, lead pipe, etc., which are imported in the condition in which they are used. Raw materials, such as pig-lead, and iron, if imported and manufactured in Chicago into the heavy articles above mentioned, will also be entitled to the benefit of the act; but where said raw material is manufactured here into the smaller articles, such as bolts, locks, hinges, etc., drawback will not be allowed. All returns of duties will be made by the Department through the Collector at Chicago to parties who shall have paid the same at that port; but merchandise withdrawn for consumption at any other port, though it may be used in the burnt district, will not be entitled to the benefit of the act.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active yesterday, but steady and generally firm. Mess pork was nominally unchanged, at $14.87 1-2a15.00 for cash or seller September. Lard was quiet and steady at 8 3/4c per lb. for winter, and 8 3/8a8 1-4c for summer. Meats were in active demand, and very strong, at 6 3-4a6 7-8c for shoulders, and 9 1-4c for short ribs. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 89 1-4a89 1-2c per gallon. Lake freights were less active, but 1c higher, closing at 10 1-2c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was rather more active, and at the prices of Thursday. Wheat was rather quiet and a shade easier, closing at $1.12 1-4a1.12 1-2 cash, and $1.12 5-8a1.12 3-4 seller September. Corn was only moderately active and steady, closing at 47 3-4c cash, and 47 3-4a48 1-2c seller September. Oats were dull but stronger, closing at 27 1-4a27 3-8c cash, and 26 3-4a26c seller September. Rye was quiet and steady at 54c. Barley was in good demand, and steady at 64c for new No. 2 seller September closed 1c higher, at [illegible]. The hog trade was dull, and prices were weak and lower, the decline averaging 5c. Sales were slow at $4.25a4.80. The cattle and sheep markets were dull, and without quotable change in values.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Blanton Duncan's Loyalty Indorsed by the Quartermaster General.

Simon Cameron Wants Money for the Pennsylvania Campaign.

The Grantites and Their New-Born Love for the Original Democrats.

The South Carolina Grantite State Convention.

Outrageous Scenes—Withdrawal of Governor Orr and Others.

Senator Hendricks' Speaking Tour in Indiana.

The Grantite Ku-Klux and Their Colored Dupes.

Governor Koerner at Murphysboro, Ill.

Speech of Judge George Hoadley at Avondale, Ohio.

Political News from All Parts of the Country.

BLANTON DUNCAN'S LOYALTY INDORSED BY THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL—SENATOR CAMERON WANTS MONEY FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN—THE GRANTITES AND THEIR NEW-BORN LOVE FOR THE ORIGINAL DEMOCRATS—ANOTHER GRAB FROM THE REBEL ARCHIVES—THE CANVASS IN MAINE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The archives of the Government will now furnish proof that the proposed Louisville Convention is but a mere bantling of the Administration, and that those most prominently engaged in working up that political anomaly are not doing so from principle, but that their pecuniary liabilities are amply provided for by the party in power. The act of Congress passed at the close of the rebellion, regulating the presentation and payment of claims coming out of the war, left the questions of the disloyalty of claimants a matter to be proved in the discretion of the Quartermaster General. After fighting in the Confederate army, and the collapse of the Rebellion leaving him without employment, Colonel Duncan occupied himself by beginning a claim of some fifty-odd thousand dollars against the Government for the use and occupation by loyal troops of his premises. The Quartermaster General, up to the present time, on account of the disloyalty of the claimant, resolutely ignored this preposterous claim, and it was mentioned in the office of this official only to be laughed at. In the way in which similar accounts have been treated in the Quartermaster General's office, there was about as much hope for the settlement of Duncan's bill as for the payment of the semi-annual interest on the Confederate bonds. Within the last week the fortunes of these claims have taken a singular, but not inexplicable, turn. Colonel Duncan, from being an insignificant ex-Confederate in the eyes of the Grantites, has developed into the prominent leader of a formidable political diversion. His boast that he could take away the votes of eight hundred thousand Democrats from Greeley, gave his claim a character and standing that put it at the head of all the multitudinous claims of like and even of better character with which the Quartermaster General's Department is overcrowded. Clothed by an act of Congress with discretion in the premises, the Quartermaster General is now satisfied of Blanton Duncan's loyalty, and the claim of the latter has made more headway approaching payment in the last three days than in the previous year put together. It has passed beyond the jurisdiction of accounting, and has now been sent to the Treasury Department where it but awaits a requisition from the Quartermaster General to have a warrant issued for its payment. In this latter department it has now stuck for about twenty-four hours. Somebody with a conscience, evidently, declines to take the responsibility of paying a claim which has been so long in dispute, and the motives for paying which are so manifest and palpable.

Simon Cameron has once more turned up in this hot and desolate place. No one thing in particular brought him here. He confesses as to his anxiety for the October election in Pennsylvania by urging that State to help Hartranft. He tells the Republican Campaign Committee here that more money must be forthcoming; that without money Hartranft will certainly be defeated. The Senator also somewhat worried over the condition of the Georgia State Railroad, and to-day held a long conference with Delano relative to that important speculation. Zach. Chandler, whose Committee has been bled without stint in behalf of Cameron's Gubernatorial candidate, however, thinks that Pennsylvania has had enough money, and that the interest, railroad, political, commercial, and otherwise, of which Hartranft is the mere figurehead, should at least pay their quota to get out of a bad scrape.

Ever since the outbreak of Liberal Republicanism General Grant has been a firm believer in the policy of winning recruits from the Democratic party to supply the gaps caused by disaffection in the one which elected him. The nomination of General Dix as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, together with the unconcealed determination that it was made to win Democratic votes recalls similar sentiments expressed by the President some time ago. For the truth of what follows Senator John A. Logan can vouch: Just before the Cincinnati Convention, the President became very much disturbed over the assaults which were then being made upon him in the Senate. In conversation at that time with a distinguished Baltimorean, who has long been prominent in Maryland politics, the President sharply criticized the conduct of the Liberal Republican Senators, and said that he hoped that they would leave the party. Their theory and actions embarrassed his Administration greatly, and he would like nothing better than to supply their places with some good honest Democrats, and concluding in this topic he said that, if any number of Democrats voted for him for re-election, he should recognize that element both in his Cabinet and in the general administration of affairs. This was said long before the campaign had assumed its present shape, and when Blanton Duncan was an obscure citizen, having a claim against the Government which was not worth more than the price of old paper. If the President's statement, as above given, is incorrectly reported, Senator Logan can make the proper correction.

An Administration office-holder, who has been out West on an electioneering tour, is responsible for the statement that 4,000 Kentucky negroes have been colonized in Indiana to vote at the October elections therein.

The instructions just issued by the Treasury Department and Quartermaster General is a rule prohibiting subordinates from furnishing information to outside parties under penalty of dismissal. The object of this restriction is to prevent all those not in accord with the Administration from having any access to the records or even the current news of the Departments. It is notorious that any correspondent of an Administration newspaper can have liberty to ransack the archives of the Government from morning until night, if he can only show that the material he is after will be useful to the Administration for campaign purposes; whereas, in the case of others, the burden of proof lies upon them to show that the information desired is not going to be used against the Administration.

The following letter, exhumed from the Rebel archives, will appear in all the Administration prints to-morrow, to help keep up the war feeling:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
RICHMOND, Va., April, 1864.

Hon. John Slidell, &c., &c., &c., Paris, France:

Our military situation is very cheering, but of course the decisive features of the campaign will not appear till the armies shall have met in battle in Northern Georgia and in Northern Virginia. We have sent Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, and Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, to Canada on secret service, in the hope of aiding the disruption between the Eastern and Western States in the approaching election at the North. It is supposed that much good can be done by the purchase of some of the principal presses, especially at the Northwest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

In Lloyds, Essex County, Va., a Greeley and Brown Club has been organized, 400 colored men belonging to it. This is said to be the effect of Sumner's letter in that county alone. In the adjoining counties the same state of things exist, only the men employed by Grantites are too afraid to attend the Greeley and Brown meet-ings in the day time. The most of colored political meetings are held on Sunday evenings.

A prominent Republican, writing to an official in the Treasury Department from York County, Maine, says that Greeley stock is constantly gaining, and that large additions are being made to the Liberal Republican ranks there. The prospect, he writes, is good for carrying the First District for the Liberal party. He thinks that General Banks' stump in that State will be followed with much good, as he is well known and admired throughout the State, notwithstanding Grant's hatred and opposition toward him, because he was a civilian soldier, and refused to sink his manhood and do Grant's bidding and dirty work.

The leaders of the straight-out movement here, Postmaster Edmunds and Senator Chandler, today directed that 10,000 copies of a circular calling upon all their fellow-straight-outers to organize Blanton Duncan Clubs, and be particular to inform the Associated Press. They furnish a Constitution for the government of the clubs when organized.

Zach. Chandler having decided to go to Massachusetts to make campaign speeches, Senator Cameron will take charge of the Republican Congressional Committee during his absence. The significance of this change is, that Pennsylvania will undoubtedly be provided for in the most generous manner.

SOUTH CAROLINA GRANTITE STATE CONVENTION—OUTRAGEOUS SCENES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The furious scenes, yesterday, at the South Carolina Radical Convention, at which Moses, the leader of the ruling ring in that State, was nominated for Governor, are thus described by the *Herald* correspondent: "The Convention has been the scene of the most turbulent excitement ever witnessed in a legislative body, even in Africanized South Carolina. The influence of money proved too powerful for the sable representatives, and the majority of delegates forced upon the party a candidate whose record is stained with the most reprehensible transactions of the last two Legislative sessions. The lobbies, galleries and halls of the Senate Chamber were thronged with a dense mass of African humanity. Elliott vacated the Chair, and charged that Comptroller General Neagle, who supported Chamberlain for the Governorship, offered $1,000 each to two delegates, naming them, who were in favor of Moses, to vote for Chamberlain. This produced a fearful scene of excitement. Every delegate, lobbyist, and spectator was instantly on his feet, and timid people rushed frantically to the door, fearing a riot, and, perhaps, bloodshed. Judge T. J. Mackey excitedly charged that Tomlinson had not only bribed the Legislature of the State to secure the passage of a certain phosphate bill, but that he had, also, as a member of the same body, sold his vote in the Blue Ridge and other railroad bills, and that, as far as Tomlinson's record was concerned, he was as open to charges of bribery and corruption as any other member on the platform. At this juncture the excitement had reached its highest pitch, and the throng of negroes, both within and without, surged to and fro like a great forest shaken by a storm, while the din of yells, curses, and imprecations, nearly drowned the ponderous raps of the President's gavel. As soon as order could be partly restored, Judge James L. Orr, who was a delegate from Anderson County, rose and asked Judge Mackey if he knew anything about $2,000 being offered to two delegates to control the vote of their respective delegations in the interest of Moses, and Orr further stated that he had this information from the lips of one of the delegates himself. Mackey vociferously retorted that Orr had gone out of the Chamber and induced the delegates in question to make this statement. Orr defiantly replied that that was a lie out of whole cloth, and then the Chamber again became a pandemonium. The appellation of violent madness is inadequate to give a faint idea of the condition of the crowd at that time. Elliott rapped the large gavel on the desk with all the powerful force of his stalwart black arm, the perspiration oozing in large black patches through his checkered coat, but, though an expert presiding officer, he failed to make any impression upon the crowd. There were combined yells and cries of 'Mr. President,' from the Reformers on the floor. One of the delegates who had been offered the bribe of $2,000 by Moses obtained the floor, and, notwithstanding the noise and confusion, made a clear statement of the various attempts to bribe him by F. J. Moses himself. This was a bombshell in the Moses ranks, and was beginning to have its effect, when that faction choked of all further debate, and Elliott, by the vigorous use of his voice, arm, and gavel, the latter being persistently brought down with all the force of a sledge hammer, ruled that balloting for a nominee of the Republican party of South Carolina was now in order. It was in vain that the minority moved to adjourn, and protested in every conceivable shape against this arbitrary and unparliamentary manner. They were effectually hooted, yelled, and crushed down, and the calling of the roll began. This was accompanied by cheers and yells, whenever any doubtful man voted for Moses. The space immediately behind the President's chair was thronged and packed with delegates, and, while the roll was being called, a quarrel took place between a delegate and Mr. Elliott, the President of the Convention. What was the origin, I could not discover; but my attention was attracted to it by the exclamation of Whittemore: 'Put up your pistol, Mr. President; there is going to be no trouble here,' and, upon looking up from the reporters' table, I saw Elliott replacing in his breeches pocket what I conceived to be a pistol. The other party, a white man, to the quarrel had discreetly vamosed. Shortly after this the vote was announced that Moses had received 69 majority of the ballots, and was from that moment the candidate for Governor of the regular Republican party of South Carolina in the election to take place on the 19th of October next. This announcement was received with the wildest demonstrations of applause, which continued for nearly ten minutes, the negro band playing 'Hail to the Chief,' a most inappropriate selection, which they followed up with Dixie, and the delegates yelled as loud and as boisterously as if it had been the 'Star Spangled Banner.' When this was concluded, a committee was appointed to inform Mr. Moses of his nomination, and while that Committee was absent, the tall and dignified form of Judge Orr was seen surging through the delegates to the centre of the chamber. When he had reached that point, he stopped, and facing the chair, said: 'Mr. President, as I cannot indorse the record of Mr. Moses, I respectfully withdraw from the Convention.' A volley of hisses and yells greeted the bolt of the South Carolina statesman as he turned his back and strode to the door, but before he had fairly got out, Judge Mackey jumped up and yelled out, 'Let him go, Mr. President. He never was long on one side in his life.' This sally of this political Judge was almost madly cheered. Senator Sawyer, District Attorney Corbin, Collector Clark, and all the leading Reformers had just preceded Orr, and in that bolt is probably the disruption of the Republican party of South Carolina, and the first symptoms of Reform and good Government for the State. There will undoubtedly be a coalition with the whites, and it is privately asserted the State can be easily carried against Moses in October. If that is the result of the bolt, South Carolina will in all probability go for Greeley in November."

COLUMBIA, Aug. 23.—The Republican State Convention reassembled yesterday. The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of seating the contesting delegations which are believed in the Moses interest. The report was adopted, after a tedious debate. Congressman Elliott was made permanent President. The following nominations were offered for Governor: J. W. Smelton (a Carolinian), M. R. Delany (colored), F. J. Moses, Attorney General D. H. Chamberlain, and Reuben Tomlinson, formerly State Auditor. Mr. Moses was evidently the favorite. He was supported, among others, by Congressman Elliott, who charged that State Comptroller Neagle had offered large sums to vote for Chamberlain, and Neagle retorted by charging Moses with offering a delegate $1,000 for a vote for Judge Orr. Tomlinson made speeches for Chamberlain, arguing that his nomination was the only way to avoid a split in the party. Judge F. J. Mackey charged that Tomlinson received bribes for aiding the passage of certain bills. For an hour or more confusion prevailed, during which charges of bribery and corruption were hurled to and fro. Delegates charged that Moses offered to buy their votes, and the discussion became most bitter.

A ballot was then had, and F. J. Moses, Jr., was nominated on the first ballot. Judge J. L. Orr rose and said that, knowing Moses' record, he could not conscientiously support him, and begged leave to withdraw from the Convention.

After Judge Orr left the Convention, several others followed him. Mr. Moses made an address to the Convention, accepting the nomination for Governor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 23.—The regular Republican State Convention reassembled this morning to complete the State ticket. A platform was adopted which affirms adhesion to Grant and Wilson; pledges financial reform; urges a suspension of the payment of interest until the fraudulent debt can be separated from genuine debt; calls for a reduction of the public expenses by reducing the number and salaries of State officers; promises the immediate repeal of the State license law enacted last winter; demands the establishment of safeguards around the public Treasury, and the daily exhibit of receipts, expenditures and balances in the Treasury, and pledges a due enforcement of the laws in the interest of the whole people.

R. H. Gleaves (colored) was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; H. E. Hayne (colored) for Secretary of State; Judge Samuel W. Melton (white native) for Attorney General.

The business had thus far proceeded without especial demonstrations, and no disorder was manifested until nominations for Treasurer commenced. For this, F. G. Cardozo (colored), Major Harry Noah (white), from New York, and John Alexander (white), from Scotland, were named, which led to a violent attack by several members on Cardozo's past financial record as Secretary of State. Cardozo replied in an equally violent strain, and was frequently interrupted by members rising to reply to attacks. Chairman Elliott persistently sustained Cardozo. Members gathered around the platform in a dense struggling mass. Mobley (colored) seized a heavy inkstand and pounded it in opposition to the Chair's gavel. Pistols were drawn, and a fight seemed imminent, until the Chair declared the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The Bolters' Convention assembled this morning, Joseph L. Orr in the chair. A number of delegates, principally contestants in the regular Convention, were present. Judge Orr said the movement was exclusively Republican, and did not seek to conciliate the Democracy. He passed in review the frauds of the State Government, and denounced F. J. Moses bitterly. Ex-Congressman Bowen and others followed, pledging their counties to support an honest ticket. District Attorney Corbin declared that he knew that the charges made against Reuben Tomlinson, in the State Convention, were false.

Senator Sawyer assured the Convention that President Grant earnestly desired thorough reform in South Carolina, and that the heart and purse of the National Administration beat in sympathy with the movement.

SENATOR HENDRICKS' SPEAKING TOUR IN NORTHERN INDIANA—MR. JULIAN'S CANVASS—GRANTITE KU-KLUX AND THEIR COLORED DUPES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 23.—The last moments of Senator Hendricks' stay at Rochester were made exceedingly pleasant by a graceful compliment paid him by the Germans of that place. At a meeting held last night, at which Mr. Joseph Weigner presided, it was decided that the Senator should be serenaded at the depot, the expenses to be borne by the Germans only. They executed the programme in good style. Quite an assemblage collected to see him off, and the band gave some delightful music.

The Senator arrived here shortly after 2 o'clock to find the town in a blaze of excitement. At the depot he was met by a Committee, with carriages, a band-wagon, and a company of about one hundred Greeley cavalry from the country. These latter gentlemen were dressed in a picturesque costume of red unmentionables, white shirts, and Greeley hats. The band went first, and the Senator's carriage next, the cavalry bringing up the rear. The procession wended its way through the principal streets to Foster's Grove, where the Hon. George W. Julian was busy addressing the people. The arrival of Hendricks interrupted the speaking, while three cheers were given for him and three more for Julian. The latter continued his speech, an able and scholarly argument of two hours' duration.

Mr. Hendricks followed him for two hours more with his usual force and ability. The sentiments of fraternity and reconciliation were handsomely applauded.

Mr. C. N. Pollard was the Chairman. The audience was immense, considering that this used to be one of the strongest Republican counties in the State. There were fully 8,000 persons on the ground. Mr. Hendricks said it was the largest meeting he ever addressed in Howard County, and the residents very generally concurred in the opinion that nothing like it had been seen here for many years. The people were orderly and well-dressed, and listened for four hours with unabated interest, and now and again their feelings burst forth in cheers, applause, and laughter.

An interesting feature were two huge wagons filled with young ladies dressed in white. They were from two different townships, all the other townships being represented in different wagons. Tents and booths were scattered over the grounds, and the scene resembled a camp meeting or a country fair.

This evening another meeting was held in the Court House. The large hall was filled. It was a fine audience, and with many ladies in it. Mr. Julian made a brief speech. The address of the evening was made by Judge Turpie, of Logan county. It was handsomely received.

Senator Hendricks left for Indianapolis this evening. He will speak at Jamestown on Tuesday next.

Mr. Julian gives an interesting report of his canvass. He says that the people are everywhere aroused; that the Greeley complaint is spreading like an epidemic, and that the defection from the Grant to the Liberal party is far greater than he ever anticipated or even dared to hope. He had large meetings, and with two exceptions nothing occurred to disturb the harmony and good order. In these instances the disturbance was threatened by negroes instigated to acts of violence by white ruffians who had not the courage to commit outrages themselves. At Westfield, Hamilton County, one day last week, it leaked out in the morning that a conspiracy had been organized to break up his meeting and that a company of negroes had been formed for that purpose. He had stood erect as a column for the negroes in other days, and was not to be deterred from speaking. The Liberals in the town were determined that he should not be harmed, and that the right of free speech should be maintained at all hazards. They quietly armed. The meeting was held. The negroes were there in formidable numbers, armed with sticks. It was intimated to them that any attempt at disturbance would meet the punishment it deserved. They saw that business was meant, and that the revolvers with which his defenders were amply armed would be used if provocation were given. This timely warning had the effect of avoiding a sanguinary collision.

At Newport, in Wayne County, some rowdy boys and a few negroes appeared at this meeting with a bushel of rotten eggs, the negroes to reward him for his fidelity to their interests when they needed a friend, the boys to earn the pay of the employers who incited them, and were only prevented from grossly insulting him by the law-abiding and respectable portion of his audience. Mr. Julian charitably imputes the action of the negroes to what he denominates as white ruffians, and regrets for the sake of the colored race that they should so easily become their tools.

Mr. Julian spoke on Monday last at Spiceland, Henry County, a Quaker neighborhood. There was a large and good meeting, and his speech had an excellent effect upon the Friends. On Tuesday he was at Carthage, in Rush County, where he addressed what was said to be the largest meeting held in the town for ten years. The audience was composed chiefly of Democrats and Quakers. He was at Plainfield, Hendricks County, on Wednesday, a strong Republican county, and desperate efforts were made to keep persons away from the meeting. There were about 800 persons present.

Yesterday, Tipton, in Tipton County, was the scene of his labors. The town was ablaze with enthusiasm. He addressed five thousand persons, and was twice serenaded. He will continue speaking until election, and will not be intimidated by threats or outrages emanating from either blacks or whites.

SPEECH OF JUDGE GEORGE HOADLEY AT AVONDALE, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Judge George Hoadley, of this city, one of the original movers in the Liberal Republican movement, and a member of the Committee on Resolutions at the Cincinnati Convention, addressed a meeting of his fellow-citizens to-night in Avondale. He said:

"I have been announced to speak to the question, 'Grant or Greeley,' which I should have been glad to have avoided. The choice is between these two candidates. Believing as I do that the Cincinnati platform contains a reasonable statement of just dissatisfaction with the Administration of General Grant, I should have preferred, had the privilege been allowed me, to have voted for Mr. Adams, or Judge Trumbull, or Governor Cox, or Chief Justice Chase, had either of them received the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, but recognizing that a vote in the minority is sometimes more emphatic as a protest against misgovernment than participation in a victory, I would cordially have supported Mr. Groesbeck, notwithstanding the certainty of defeat, although it is but fair to say that the use of my name as Chairman of the Executive Committee of his friends was without my knowledge. But the choice is between Grant and Greeley, and I cannot support Mr. Greeley. Neither his opinions, his character, the manner of his nomination, or his surroundings, entitle him to support. The Administration of Grant is at least entitled to the credit of having imperishably linked its name with one of the greatest achievements of the country—the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment—which has given the right of suffrage to every black man in the nation. It has universal peace with foreign governments. It has faithfully applied the revenues to the payment of the debt. From an Administration directed by Horace Greeley, supported by John Cochrane and Fenton, of New York, McClure in Pennsylvania, Gratz Brown in Missouri, Warmoth in Louisiana, and Reed in Florida, we have the right to augur nothing but disaster. An alliance between Tammany and Greeley, with Frank Blair as High Priest, conducting the march of ceremonies, means a greedy scramble after office, and a rapid depletion of all the resources of the Nation. I shall say nothing of Gratz Brown or Wilson. The question is between Grant and Greeley. As to Gratz Brown, he seems to be correctly portrayed in the caricatures of Nast, and to fill the place merely assigned by Burt Fisher to Judge Wilson, of Cleveland, two lines describing the law firm of Payne & Wilson: 'That fellow Wilson, it is plain, is but a pen tied to the tail of Payne.' In considering the claims made on behalf of Mr. Greeley to the support of those who have been allied with the Republican party in the abolition of slavery, and who are now seeking good Government, we are led to a consideration of the movement itself, which is anti-climaxed in his nomination. His own opinions and participation in the events that led to the movement, and his character, whether as a wise, sagacious, and prudent statesman, or as a whimsical, crotchety, and erratic dispenser of ill-considered information through the press. As to the movement itself, it originated in Missouri. The desire for Peace, Reconciliation and Amnesty, expressed by Schurz's resolution, adopted by Chicago Convention in 1868, coupled with an aversion to a growing tendency to use the Republican party as a packhorse whereon to saddle monopolies of which Mr. Greeley has been the foster father, led to a revolt in 1870 under the auspices of Schurz and Gratz Brown. Against this revolt Mr. Greeley most earnestly protested on the 23d of September, 1870. He said that he agreed with President Grant in considering the Gratz Brown movement in Missouri an effort to disorganize the Republican party without cause, which no good Republican who had the interests of his country and the party at heart could fail zealously to combat. On Nov. 26, 1870, he said that the real object of the movement was to hand the State over to the sham Democracy and free trade, and that was the naked truth. If, now, the real object of the movement inaugurated by the Cincinnati Convention, in its present platform, is to hand the United States over to the sham Democracy and free trade, as the result of a corrupt bargain between Gratz Brown and Blair, then we have the authority, such as it is, of Dr. Greeley in condemnation of the movement. In 1871, several gentlemen in Cincinnati, who had warmly sympathized in the Missouri movement, both in its amnesty and free trade aspects, inaugurated what was then called the New Departure within the Republican party. That contemplated no withdrawal from the party, but a reform within its limits. Some of us had been Democrats until the repeal of the Missouri compromise forced us to choose between our love of liberty and our love of party. We believed that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment secured human rights, beyond dispute, within the nation, and that the time had come for other questions than that of slavery, to be agitated. We were anxious that our party, the party that had fought the war, saved the nation, enfranchised the slave, and had given him the right of suffrage, should also plant itself in firm opposition to every species of monopoly, whether in the form of tariff, taxation, or otherwise, and should restore all political rights to all men at the South; should repair the mischief done by reason of differences or agreement in political opinion with the Chief Executive of the nation. Naturally, then, when the Cincinnati Convention had been called in Missouri, aid was sought here; but by this time, however, much progress had been made in the development of opinion. Mr. Schurz visited Nashville, and there laid the foundation of the Reunion and Reform Clubs of the United States an organization intended as the entering-wedge of a new party movement. He came to Cincinnati and met a few of those who had been active in the same cause here. He advised us that there was no hope within the organization of the Republican party. He advised us to give up our control of our Republican Club, as we had called it, and to co-operate with the Democrats, and to make a direct appeal to the people as the basis of a new movement intended to supersede both parties; a new movement, which, sustaining the Union, and the Constitution with the amendments, should carry to a successful issue the reforms we desire. But he also advised us that the conditions sine qua non of the success of our wishes, in the vains of our movement, was the disintegration and death of the Democratic party, and that he could advise no Republican to vote outside the ranks of his party until the Democracy were willing to join in such a movement as he suggested, and as the platform of the Republicans of the Reunion and Reform Clubs at Nashville and Cincinnati indicated. We followed his advice. We established in this city two Reunion and Reform Clubs, with numerous membership, one German and one American, and when the call came from Missouri we responded in the manner which our principles demanded. The Missouri call was addressed to Republicans alone. The Cincinnati response, prepared by Judge Matthews, and signed by Governor Cox, Judge Stallo, and myself, urged all those favoring the political reforms proposed as the object of this movement to attend these meetings. Of this call, Colonel Grosvenor told me that he must circulate soon throughout the United States. Soon after the issue of the call two questions engaged the attention of the parties interested. The first had relation to the participation of Democrats; the second to the participation of protectionists in the movement. Democratic leaders desired a movement irrespective of their organization, and appealing to the people upon the strength of its principles alone, and they demanded as the condition of their support that the movement should be strictly Republican in its character. While we found the Democratic people on the one hand willing to engage, we found the Democratic leaders on the other reluctant. They believed that by running the 'bolter' into the Republican party, as they expressed it, they could divide the Republican party, and by their own principal parties [illegible] publicans into high office preserving their own party organization intact for the better times. On the other hand, Mr. Greeley, whose appetite for office has always been morbid, and his friends offered to bring to the aid of the movement the powerful support of the New York *Tribune* and a compact and organized party in the State of New York, the Tammany Republicans, under the leadership of Senator Fenton, and a powerful number of Protectionist allies. These two questions were largely debated—mainly by correspondence—among the parties interested at Cincinnati. We held that the movement ought to be an appeal to the people without distinction of party, and believed, as Senator Schurz had told us in the fall, that the disintegration of the Democratic party was a condition of the success which should have value. On the other hand, we looked upon Horace Greeley and Senator Fenton, and their allies, as the foes of Reform. The records of this division of opinion may be found in the voluminous correspondence and in the interviews which took place when Colonel Grosvenor visited Cincinnati and New York, and to satisfy the demands of those here who felt as I have expressed. So far did our feelings carry us that after it had been practically decided to exclude the Democrats from the Cincinnati Convention, a Convention was called to meet here at the same time, in which Democrats might be permitted to participate. The Convention actually met, and might, under other circumstances, have been productive of much good. It is well known now that these two questions were decided. The Democrats were excluded from the Cincinnati Convention, and Mr. Greeley and his Protectionist followers, who were not within the terms of the invitation, were admitted, and gained the control of the Convention. Against these results, while they were still pending, Governor Cox and Judge Stallo, by correspondence and personal remonstrances, together with others of no less influence in our way, remonstrated in vain, and, at a meeting of gentlemen interested in the success of the movement, a few days before the Convention met, Judge Stallo informed us that he would take no further part with us regarding the movement, as it had become a partnership of God, the Devil & Co., which would surely come to grief. Others, including myself, agreeing entirely with him in sentiment, still adhered in the vain hope that the issue of the Convention would be the nomination of a candidate who would redeem the movement from these two errors. To accomplish these results Mr. Greeley had humiliated himself so far as to sign a call for a meeting in New York, which was addressed by Mr. Schurz and Judge Trumbull, in which he stated that Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden on the industry of the people as light as possible. A statement either in direct contradiction to all his political economy, or a juggle. The causes of this diversion of the Cincinnati movement from what its friends in Cincinnati contemplated, are not far to seek. The responsibility in my judgment, lies at the door of Carl Schurz and William M. Grosvenor, and was caused by their fear that, without the aid of Greeley and Fenton, the movement would be too small to be effective, and that the support of the Democratic leaders could not be had except upon their own conditions. I had urged that the Cincinnati Convention, like the Pittsburgh Convention of 1856, should make no nomination, but, laying down the platform of principles, should call a Delegate Convention for the nomination of candidates. To this Mr. Schurz personally answered me that it was too late to form a new party, thus implying what events have since proved,—that his desire to beat Grant was sufficient to enable him to concede the proposition he had made to us in Cincinnati in the fall of 1871, namely, that the continued existence of the party in its organized form would be fatal to the value of any success the movement should gain. In other words, Mr. Schurz abandoned his own wiser policy, that of an appeal to the people for the needed reform in the Government, and substituted what is known as a peaceable policy, first proposed by the Missouri Republican newspapers. Upon the events of the Convention we need not delay; but there is one point arising out of my personal connection with it upon which a word of explanation from me may not be improper. I was the member from Ohio of the Committee on Resolutions, and it is true, as has been stated, that the tariff plank of the platform is in my hand-writing. When the Committee on Resolutions met, we found, to our surprise, a majority of Protectionists, or of persons unwilling to indorse the invitation to the Convention issued in Missouri. Mr. Defrees, of Washington, proposed a resolution declaring in terms that the Executive Department had, under the Constitution, no charge on the subject of tariff. Colonel Grosvenor proposed as the alternative the adoption of the Missouri resolution. The Defrees resolution was adopted—23 to 14. Discovering that the Missouri resolution would fail, the Revenue Reformers upon the Committee offered in succession, and with a view to averting the blow, first, the New York call which Mr. Greeley had signed; second, a resolution drawn by Judge Rice, of Alabama, in these words:

"*Resolved*, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts a needless burden upon the people; that a general reform of the tariff is due to the industry of the country, whereby every unjust and unnecessary burden upon that industry may be removed, and that the discharge of this great duty pertains properly to the representatives of the people and all the States in Congress, unmolested by Executive interference."

Both these propositions were defeated. Colonel Grosvenor then proposed that we should come back to the Convention, and, as did the Whigs in 1860, go to the people without any platform save the character of our candidates. This also, although it elicited some enthusiastic support, was finally rejected, and the resolution of Defrees having been adopted as the sense of the Committee as to its substance, but not its form, was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of John Defrees, Governor Hamilton, of Texas, Mr. Bell, of Pennsylvania, Mr. David A. Wells, and myself, to be put in such shape as to express accurately the meaning of the Committee. In this Sub-Committee I proposed the following resolution, in the hope that, although it had become evident that we could unite in favor of Revenue Reform, we should thereby, at least, avoid the false statement that the President and Vice President had no constitutional duty to perform upon the subject:

"We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and shall provide sufficient means to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, pensions, the interest of the Republic's debt, and the moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof, and that the great task of framing such a system pertains properly to the representatives of the people, and of the States in Congress, unmolested by Executive interference."

The Sub-Committee failed to agree. Mr. Defrees' resolution, in its original form, was reported back by myself, Governor Hamilton, and Mr. Bell. The resolution I have quoted was reported by Mr. Wells and myself. The minority report was adopted by a vote of 30 to 6, Governor Hamilton, having, meanwhile, reached the Sub-Committee's views as expressed, and modification, mittee's report [illegible] in favor of the minority and voting in the [illegible] Committee on Resolutions ority report, [illegible] leaving another sub-committee having adjourned [illegible] work upon the form of the residue of the platform, repaired to the Convention, there to find that, after debating, a majority of the Convention had expressed unequivocally their substantial approval of the views of the Protectionist majority of the Committee on Resolutions. It therefore became necessary to still further modify the resolution, which was done in the morning, at my instance, to conform to the evident will of the Convention, and the resolution assumed the shape in which it was reported by the Committee on Platform; the resolution, as since published, having been finally adopted in the Committee with but a single dissenting vote, that of Mr. Waldo Hutchins, of New York, Mr. Greeley's nearest representative in the Convention, and that dissent was withdrawn by him after consulting with the New York delegation at the Convention hall. Among the Revenue Reformers on the Committee on Resolutions, I think there was no difference of opinion. We were disappointed, grieved, distressed, but we regarded the resolution adopted, though far different from what we wished, yet not dishonest, and greatly preferable to the Defrees resolution, for which it was substituted. I may say that in the Revenue Reform minority of that Committee there were two of the largest manufacturers of New England, both of whom publicly expressed in the Committee of having gained a practical knowledge in their business of the necessity of Revenue Reform as a vital condition of the success of American manufacturing enterprises. Returning from the Committee in this state of mind, those who felt, like myself, that a statement of the principles of the movement was wanting in an essential element, looked forward, nevertheless, with hope to the probable nomination of Mr. Adams as likely to lift us up into a clearer atmosphere. That nomination was not made. Greeley and Brown were nominated, and I and others left the Convention in anger, which has not yet cooled. Many of my friends, whom I left the Convention with me, and whom I greatly esteem, among them, the President of the Convention, Mr. Schurz, one of the ablest and purest of American statesmen, urged the support of Greeley. They said—'The movement is not what you wished, the candidate we don't admire, but it is better than Grant.' I don't think so. That which we most condemn in Grant, Horace Greeley either procured or has indorsed. The centralizing tendencies which constitute the chief item of the indictment of the Cincinnati Convention against the Republican party were forced upon the party and upon Grant by Horace Greeley. He urged the Ku Klux legislation; he urged the suspension of the *habeas corpus*; he urged the bayonet bill, and he regretted that it could not be applied to State and municipal legislation. I think, therefore, that he is either the principal sinner or an accessory before or after the fact. In January, 1871, after Grant's nepotism and gift-taking, and San Domingo, and his other acts of offence had been committed, Horace Greeley indorsed him as more fit for the Presidency in 1872 than in 1868. In May, 1871, against the attacks of the independent press, he defended the President's course with regard to the San Domingo and the Ku-Klux legislation. In January, 1871, he had denounced the independent press as a fraud. He sustained the proscription by which the body of Schurz and Brown in Missouri was attempted to be neutralized. He is thus in the position of one who, having organized a burglary and kept watch to prevent interference while the crime was committed, to avoid punishment turned state's evidence, and now seeks not only to escape the Penitentiary, but actually to be elected Governor. Jedediah Barebard, once preaching a revival sermon, was interrupted by the entrance of Aaron Burr. 'Here comes one,' said the revivalist, 'against whom I even will testify in the Day of Judgment.' 'Yes, sir,' said Burr, 'in fifty years of criminal practice I have always found the greatest rascals turn States evidence.' What hope have we of Civil Service Reform from Horace Greeley? Last week, in Portland, he said that he was in favor of Civil Service Reform were not to run twice himself, and, if he got in, to make an equal divide of the offices among his supporters. In his letter to Schurz he carefully avoids this, unequivocally declaring, as he well might, that he will remove no man from office for party reasons. 'It is within the power of Mr. Greeley, to-day, by a statement under his signature that it is [illegible] not [illegible] to remove from office because he votes for Grant, to put an end to the application, during his four years' term, if he is elected, of the mischievous maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils."' But he will make no such declaration. The author of the letter announcing the dissolution of the office-hunting firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley, is not likely to take any such step as is here indicated. The platform of the Cincinnati Convention contains an unequivocal declaration of hostility to any further subsidies of public lands in favor of internal improvements. The records of Congress show how little Mr. Greeley is to be trusted to enforce this plank. In 1857 he was detected in the position of disbursing money in aid of the Land Grant bill of the Des Moines River Navigation Railroad. To whom this money, only the small sum of $1,000, was paid, the President of the Company, when examined, under oath before Congress, was unable to state, though he said he had his suspicions, and Mr. Greeley, though diligently sought by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, in the City of New York for a period of two weeks, was on an indefinite visit to the West. The money was entrusted to him, the President stated under oath, without previous consultation, because he was such an ardent friend of the scheme, and the money was used by Mr. Greeley; although the President said it was furnished him on condition that it should not be used unless the bill passed, and the bill did not pass. This transaction, if it proves nothing else, at least shows that Greeley has been, in times past, no foe to land grants. Nor is the character of Greeley such as to warrant those who had hoped another issue from the Cincinnati Convention to support him. His support of the infamous bill which gave to that now convicted scoundrel, Judge G. Barnard, the exclusive jurisdiction to grant injunction and appoint Receivers in the City of New York; his partnership with Tweed in the manufacture of tobacco, while in his newspaper condemning those who use it as blackguards; his Fourierism; his 'On to Richmond;' his support of, and faith in, the bill by which Congress attempted to stop all traffic in gold, and which bill they were compelled to repeal within a month after its passage, so signal was its failure; in short, his whimsical, his crotchety, erratic course, stamps him as a public man of no eminent wisdom, whom the American people would be as foolish to make President, as they would have been to have trusted him with the power which Abraham Lincoln wisely exercised in the matter of the Niagara Falls Conference."

POLITICAL ITEMS FROM THE METROPOLIS—DR. HOUARD TO ADDRESS THE GREAT LIBERAL MASS MEETING TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK, SEPT. 12.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A correspondent who saw Senator Sumner in Boston, this week, found him about to depart for Nahant, his physician having ordered him to the sea-side. He will enter the canvass if his health improves. "From all I can learn," he said, "and my correspondence covers a great deal of country, I am disposed to conclude that Greeley and Brown will be elected by an overwhelming majority." The same correspondent conversed in Boston with Senator Wilson, who said, "General Grant will carry two-thirds, or twenty-seven States of the Union." "Do you suppose he will carry New York?" "I do, and even should he fail, he would still have more than enough left. You have only seen the opening of the campaign. The hot weather is not quite over, and a great deal of work is to be done before we touch the climax. When we reach that, the enthusiasm for Grant will sweep the country."

Several weeks ago the *Herald* detailed a veteran political correspondent to travel throughout the State of New York to ascertain the Liberal strength. In his final summary, to-day, he says: "Judging from all I have seen during my travelling through the various counties, I can hardly see how the result can be other than a Liberal triumph. The present indications in the interior all tend to foretell a Liberal victory."

The *Tribune's* letter from Maine says: "Among the Grant speakers in this State are Burnside and Butler, which list will be swollen by still others, it is said, among whom will be Harlan and Caldwell, of this State, who was Adjutant General here after the war, and then was taken care of by Hamlin in a South American mission. For a few days the Grant managers have had the decided advantage in point of noise, but the tables are turning again. With the advent of Trumbull, Farnsworth, Banks, and other Liberal and Republican speakers, the hands of the Conservatives will be strengthened as never before. Everything looks well for the cause of Reform. Nearly every county has effected a substantial union of the opposition to Grant, and among the people the changes are significant against the Administration. Hundreds of men all through this State are going to vote for Horace Greeley of whom no word has been heard yet."

The Committee having charge of the grand Liberal mass meeting, Sept. 12, being desirous of expressing sympathy for an oppressed people and of condemning a policy that allows American citizens to be maltreated by foreigners has invited Dr. Jno Emelie Houard, who was recently liberated from a Spanish prison, to address the meeting. Dr. Houard has expressed his gratitude for the invitation, and announced his acceptance of it, and his hearty indorsement of the Liberal cause. He says he will make special efforts to return and fulfil the engagement. A special stand will be erected and decorated with Cuban flags.

A letter has been received from ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey now in West Virginia, in which he says that Governor Jacobs, independent candidate for Governor, and who is probably elected, personally pledged himself unreservedly to further the election of Greeley and Brown.

CALL FOR A BOURBON MEETING AT SPRINGFIELD—GOVERNOR PALMER AT CARROLLTON—LIBERALISM IN GREENE COUNTY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 23.—The *State Journal*, with great disinterestedness, this morning published the call for a Blanton Duncan Convention to be held in this city on the 29th inst., to appoint delegates to Blanton Duncan's Louisville Convention. Not only was it published in the *State Journal*, but, being so important as news, it was telegraphed as a special to all Mr. Grant's papers that have correspondents here. Your correspondent confesses a lack of enterprise in not discovering its great importance, and therefore in not telegraphing it.

Governor Palmer returned home to-day. He spoke at Carrollton yesterday to an immense audience of between 3,000 and 4,000 people. Among the distinguished gentlemen who occupied the stand with the Governor, and who have been Republicans ever since the party was formed, were Peter Hobson, Dr. G. B. Mason, Dr. A. J. Bruner, Elias Meister, Jas. Cochrane, Dr. D. B. Moore, W. H. Parks [illegible], and Geo. Bottigheber, and many [illegible]. Liberals in Greene County equals 25 per cent of the Republicans, and there is no telling where it will stop.

A Liberal mass-meeting will be held on the State House Square to-morrow evening. Hon. N. M. Brodwell and Colonel J. H. Mahoney are announced to speak.

Now that the local tickets are in the field the county canvass will begin in earnest.

GOVERNOR KOERNER AT MURPHYSBORO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TAMAROA, Ill., Aug. 23.—Governor Koerner addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting last night, at Murphysboro, mostly in reply to Logan's speech at Cairo. The Governor's speech as a whole, was logical and argumentative, and was well and enthusiastically received. The Germans in that county are almost a unit for the Liberal ticket.

A GRANTITE FIZZLE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHENANGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—After several weeks of incessant toil and the expenditure of a large amount of money, the Grant Club of this place succeeded in raising a crowd of about four hundred people, consisting largely of ladies, and an equal division of Grant and Greeley men, to listen to the balderdash of one Vandervoort, of Aurora. A youthful lawyer called Decker, from Kankakee, made a few remarks about war, prisons, &c., and, becoming out of breath, as the result of his bleating, he quietly sat down, much to the relief of the audience. Greeley stock is above par in this section.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Aug. 23.—Hon. J. B. Grinnell attending the Convention held here for nominating a Congressman for the Sixth Congressional District, was serenaded at the Ballingale House, last night, by a large crowd of laborers, and spoke substantially upon the political issues of the day. Mr. Grinnell reviewed the workings of the present Administration, pointing out in a plain and concise manner the corruption which existed in the appointing power of the President, and giving a good, sound, and substantial reason why every loyal, patriotic, and honorable citizen should support Greeley in preference to Grant. He was followed by Colonel Mackey and David Morgan, a member of the Society of Friends, both gentlemen making excellent speeches, and reviewing the financial policy of Grant and our foreign relations. The meeting

[Continued on the Sixth Page.]

DIED.

CLYBOURNE—Aug. 23, at 4 o'clock a. m., at his residence, Archibald Clybourne, one of Chicago's oldest settlers. He came to Chicago in 1823.

His funeral will take place Sunday, Aug. 25. A special train will leave the C. & N. W. R. R. Depot, Milwaukee Division, at 2 o'clock, stopping at his late residence during the funeral ceremony. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

McMAHON—On Thursday, Aug. 22, Thomas McMahon.

His funeral will leave his late residence, 432 South Morgan-st., for Calvary, this day, Aug. 24, at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

PUSSEY—Thursday evening, at his residence in Evanston, John Pussey, aged 66 years.

McNULTY—At 7 a. m. yesterday, Joseph McNulty, the boy who accidentally shot himself Thursday evening, aged 9 years.

His funeral will leave the residence of his father, No. 157 Coolidge street, in carriages for Calvary Cemetery at 11 a. m. to-day.

HATS.

HATS.
New Goods, Nobby Styles, Large Stock.
BARNES & CO.,
[illegible] HATTERS,
332 Wabash-av.

HATS! HATS!
BROADWAY STYLES.
BREWSTER, Hatter,
38 West Madison-st., opp. Sherman House.

FLOORING.

FLOORING.
2-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
In large quantities, and thoroughly seasoned.
SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
GARDEN CITY
Manufacturing & Supply Company,
Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.
F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

ELEVATOR.

STORER'S
UNION SAFETY
HAND & STEAM ELEVATOR,
For Stores, Warehouses, Factories, &c., combining speed, power, convenience, and absolute safety against accidents, and acknowledged to be superior to any in use. This Hoisting Machine is selling rapidly, and gives universal satisfaction. Every Machine Warranted.
OFFICE AND FACTORY,
122 to 128 Michigan-st.
OSGOOD & STORER.

INSURANCE.

IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, Gold, - - - $8,000,000
ASSETS, - - - - $10,250,000
This Company's business is exclusively Fire Insurance.
DAVIS & REQUA, Agents,
164 LASALLE-ST.

FURNACES.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.
JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.
For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co.,
157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO,
Manufacturers of the celebrated Double-Turret Monitor Hot-Air Furnaces, Gas Light Self-Feed Parlor Cook, National Base Burner, Co-operator Cook, Pride of the Lakes, and all kinds of medium and cheap heating and cooking stoves.
Estimates given, upon application, for heating dwellings, school buildings, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 157 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE.

SALT!
Saginaw Fine, Onondaga Fine, Coarse, and Dairy.
We have now fall stocks, and can fill orders without delay.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,
217 Michigan-av., opp. Tremont House.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS,
COFFEES AND SPICES,
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
HONG KONG TEA CO.,
14 & 16 South Halsted-st., near Randolph.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned in and about Chicago, Ill., in the hotel and building business, under the firm name and style of N. JENSEN & CO., is hereby dissolved from this date.
NICOLAI JENSEN,
ANDREW ANDERSON.
Chicago, Aug 22, 1872.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CULVER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
14 Board Trade Building, Chicago.
Advances made on consignments of Grain for sale in this or Eastern markets.
N. B.—Will remove to our old location, No. 9 Chamber of Commerce Building, 1st October next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIGHWINES
Always on hand and offered for sale in lots from 1 to 100 barrels, by KILIAN BROS.,
49 South Market-st.

Job Printing,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

"CLOSE BUYERS" OF
CUTLERY AND GUNS
Should examine our stock.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,
335 WABASH-AV.
Write for price list, and enclose business card.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY,
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation; thorough instruction, and home care. For catalogue apply to
MISS GRACE P. JONES, Prin.

A CARD.
All persons, young or old, suffering from nervous depression, from any cause, will hear of something to their advantage by sending their address and 1c. stamp to Dr. GEO. POOL, P. O. Drawer 567, Chicago.

THE [illegible] STORE.

KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES.
We are in receipt of large invoices of the popular
"Harris Seamless"
Kid Gloves, in all sizes, and choice seasonable shades.
Chas. Gossage & Co.
(Successors to Ross & Gossage.)
235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

REMOVAL.

Removal.
We have removed our Wholesale business to the new building, constructed by ourselves with special reference to the requirements of our largely increased trade, corner of Madison and Franklin-sts., where, with a stock equal in all respects, and superior in some respects, to any in this market, we invite the attention of the Trade.
HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY.

KEITH BROTHERS
HAVE REMOVED
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
250 & 252 Madison-st.
Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.

REMOVAL.
T. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.,
Late 313 Michigan-av.,
Have removed to their new and spacious warerooms,
No. 284 Wabash-av.,
And offer to the trade a well-selected stock of Cabinet Hardware, Upholsterers' and Undertakers' Trimmings,
At lowest manufacturers' prices.

BARNUM BROS.,
IMPORTERS,
Toys & Fancy Goods,
BOHEMIAN GLASS,
China & Lava Ware,
Have Removed to their New and Spacious Warerooms,
113 & 115 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.
Cahn, Wampold & Co.
(Late 164 Michigan-av.)
Have removed to their former location and spacious warerooms,
60 & 62 Wabash-av.,
And offer to the trade their immense stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING & WOOLLENS
At Lowest Market Prices.

REMOVAL.
I beg leave to inform my customers and friends that I have removed to my New Store, in McVicker's Theatre Building.
R. J. WALSHE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.

FURNITURE.

D. M. Swiney & Bro.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,
Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.
FACTORY:
507 to 513 Kinzie-st., cor. Reuben.
CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 27.

REAL ESTATE.

The South Park Boulevard
RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION!
Organized Under the Laws of the State of Illinois.
President—Thomas Hoyne.
Treasurer—J. Irving Pearce.
Directors—J. M. Walker; J. Young Scammon; Henry Greenebaum; John C. Dore; James B. Tyler.
Authorized capital, $2,000,000.
Temporary office: Branch Office of the German National Bank, 274 Wabash-av.
Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Association will be received at the office of the Association.
LUCIEN S. COLBY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000.00 to Loan,
In large or small sums, on Real Estate, in city. Loans from $2,000 to $10,000 preferred. HERBERT & QUICK,
61 Central Union Block.

PNEUMATIC CAR CO.
Stock for Sale at a Low Figure. Address V 14, Tribune office.

Republic Insurance Company
Certificates of Indebtedness wanted by
HAMMOND & WATSON,
[illegible]

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
[illegible]

THE RECENT STORM.

Great Damage Along the Hudson—A Rain of Country Devastated.

Correspondence of the New York Herald, Port Jervis, N. Y., Aug. 19.

Reports from the isolated districts in regard to the late storms in this section of the country are coming in. Great damage has been done on every hand. Growing crops have been levelled to the earth, orchards stripped of their fruit, and all kinds of property more or less injured. The storms have also been accompanied by singular phenomena in different places, which are remarkably worthy of note. Great damage has been done by lightning throughout this and the adjoining counties. In the town of Wawayanda, this county, the storm took the form of a hurricane. A tract a mile in width was swept clear of everything. The storm moved in a westerly direction. Great trees that had withstood the elements for centuries were uprooted, and in some instances carried many feet away. Although wind was the most appalling feature of the storm, a furious fall of rain and hail accompanied it, adding greatly to its terrors. It swept through orchards in its course, and, for some distance along the public road leading from Joe Gee to Slate Hill, the highway was blockaded with apple trees that had been carried from the orchards, torn up by the roots. Good-sized chestnut trees were hurled a distance of 300 feet, while branches were scattered for miles around. At the farm of T. H. Norris, near Slate Hill, an enormous wagon house was lifted from its foundation and carried several feet away. The cornfields in the course of the hurricane were flattened to the ground, and in many places the stalks were twisted out of the ground and scattered far and wide. The greatest terror prevailed among the people who live in the track which the storm took. They did not dare to leave their houses for fear of being crushed by falling timber or being carried off by the force of the wind, and they expected every moment that their sheltering walls would be crushed, and they beneath them. Fortunately no results of this kind were effected. The most vivid and startling flashes of lightning followed the storm, and many telegraph poles were shattered along the line of the Midland Railroad, and at various points it was highly dangerous to approach the instruments in the telegraphic offices. The damage done to the section over which the tornado passed is irreparable.

At Youngsville, Sullivan County, the storm was terrible, great damage being done by lightning. The same at Liberty. The machine works of Stephen Thorn, at Stanford, was struck by lightning and destroyed, $4,000 worth of property being consumed. A maple and an elm tree were struck simultaneously within eight feet of the house of Henry Mead, and six persons in his family prostrated by the shock, but none received fatal injuries. At Accord a horse was killed in a barn by lightning, and the barn was not injured. In the whole neighborhood thereabout the play of lightning was continual for a long time, and, together with the terrific crashes of thunder and the occasional descents of fiery bolts upon trees and buildings, formed, it is said, one of the most terrible scenes ever witnessed.

At Montgomery, this county, the lightning did considerable damage, the house of Electus Douglas being struck, stunning his daughter-in-law and mother-in-law and smashing furniture in every room. Bolts descended in other places about Montgomery with more or less destructive force.

In Delaware County, about the head waters of the Delaware River, the storm was confined to a two days' steady, heavy rain. All the Tributaries of the river were greatly swollen, sweeping bridges, lumber and other property away. On Seeley Creek, Chemung County, mill dams were broken away, bridges carried off and fields of corn overflowed and destroyed.

Along the Jefferson Railroad, in Susquehanna and Luzerne Counties, Pa., the like was never seen for rain torrents. About five miles above Carbondale a phenomenon occurred which, although terrible in contemplation, was witnessed by the inhabitants for miles around. When the storm commenced two dark clouds began to gather, one in the east and the other in the west. They increased rapidly in volume, until each was many miles in extent, casting a dark, ominous shadow on the earth. The clouds approached each other rapidly, increasing in momentum as they drew nearer. They came together with a fearful crash, and then there burst upon the earth beneath not a storm of rain, but a perfect torrent. It came with crushing weight. In a very few minutes huge rocks, loosened trees and logs, and debris of all kinds, were dragged down the mountain side, overflowing the railroad track and carrying everything before it. A railroad bridge on one of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's gravity roads was also swept away, together with much of the track. The fall of rain, as witnessed by railroad men before reaching the scene of the torrent, is described as being fearful. One engineer said that he could not see the smokestack on his engine, and ran his train with the momentary expectation of seeing it wrecked by the washing away of the road. Nothing like these storms has been experienced in the section mentioned within the memory of any one now living there.

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY.

Brutal Murder of a Young Woman by Her Husband—Attempted Suicide of the Assassin.

From the Boston Times.

One of those horrible tragedies which occasionally startle our naturally quiet community was enacted on Windsor street, near Shawmut avenue, Saturday afternoon. A young wife was suddenly murdered by her husband, and, so far as can be learned, without the slightest provocation. The murdered woman's name was Nellie Emma McElhenny, and the murderer is named James McElhenny. He is a glass-worker by trade, and is well known in East Cambridge and Cambridgeport, where he owns real estate. The maiden name of Mrs. McElhenny was Roberts, and she was born in this city. Two years ago last January, without the knowledge or consent of her parents, she married the murderer, who was her senior by eight years, as she was but 20 years old when she fell by his brutal shot. After his marriage McElhenny and his wife lived with the Roberts family for some time, and although he was naturally of so morose and ugly disposition that he was always dreaded by them, he treated his wife with kindness. A little girl, 20 months old, is the fruit of the marriage. For some time past matters have not prospered with McElhenny, and last May he suggested to his wife that she had better return to the home of her parents, who had taken their residence in this city, and as she was in feeble health she did so. For some time he was averse to visiting the house, and would write requests for his wife to meet him occasionally on the Common and at other places. Within a few weeks her health was quite poor, and he called at the house to see her and talk over plans for the future. He was of late much perplexed by the misconduct of a relative, for whom the officers are now on the hunt, and expressed a desire to remove to Portland or Philadelphia—anywhere from Boston. His wife was unwilling to go, and it may be for this reason that McElhenny took her life without warning. Saturday afternoon the murderer called at the dwelling of Mr. Roberts, 19 Windsor street, and went to the chamber in the second story of the house where his wife and child were. The unfortunate woman was at work trimming a hat, and her brother left the room on her husband's entrance. In the course of a few minutes the mother of Mrs. McElhenny went into the room to remind the daughter of some medicine, and all the parties seemed to be on the most amicable terms. The murderer became restless, and asked his wife if she would go away with him, and she quietly answered that she was too feeble for a journey. He then said he would take the little child, and was told by his victim that he would not know how to care for it. He claimed to own the furniture of the room, and the wife said he might have all that belonged to him, but some of it was her father's. This enraged him, and he made some slurring remarks about her devotion to her parents, and asked her if he had not always been kind and affectionate. He was answered "always except when you threatened to kill me at one time." With the fury of a demon McElhenny sprang to his feet, and said he could kill, and fired two shots at the poor woman, both of which were fatal. The first struck over the left eye, and the second penetrated the cranium just above the right ear. The victim had the services of several surgeons as soon as they could be found, but the wounds were beyond their skill, and, after lingering in agony for three hours, death came to her relief. The murderer, after the second shot, turned the pistol (a Smith & Wesson) to his own head, and fired twice. Both bullets went through the scalp, but the wounds are not dangerous. After shooting himself McElhenny ran to another room, and fell on the floor. He picked himself up and went to the front chamber of the second story and made a desperate jump through the window. His head struck the sidewalk when he fell, yet he had vitality sufficient to permit his walking nearly half a mile. Officer H. H. Perkins was called to the scene of the murder, and arrived just as McElhenny made his fearful leap. He conveyed him to Station 10, and from thence the murderer was taken to the City Hospital, where his wounds were examined, and the two bullets extracted. On learning of the death of the woman, Officer Perkins reconveyed McElhenny to Station 10, where he is now in confinement. On being told that his wife was dead, the prisoner expressed the wish that he was with her. Coroner Foye has summoned a jury of inquest, and we shall give a report of the evidence adduced before it.

Murder and Lynch-Law.

Olney, Ill. (Aug. 20), Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

On Saturday night last a man named Jefferson White shot and killed Henry Houltz, who was part owner of a thresher at work at White's farm. White had killed Houltz's dog some time ago, and had said if Houltz came in his way he would kill him. They had some words while at work, when White jumped on his horse and rode to the house, a quarter of a mile, got his gun, and discharged the load of birdshot with which it was loaded, and loaded it again with buckshot, and rode back. In the meantime, Houltz had been persuaded by the other men to leave the premises. He had got into the highway, and was in the act of mounting his horse to go home, when White reached him, and shot him in the abdomen, the gun being near enough to scorch his clothes. Houltz lived but a very few moments. Houltz was much respected in the neighborhood in which he lived, and was a sober, industrious, and upright man. He had been married but a year. His wife was prostrated by the news, and on Monday morning she gave birth to twins, both of which were dead. She died last night.

After the shooting of Houltz, White came to town, went to the hotel, and ate his supper, then to see a lawyer, and then to the Sheriff, and gave himself up. Yesterday he requested the Sheriff to have the jail guarded, fearing that Judge Lynch might take hold of his case. All day long there were small groups of men congregated on the street corners and in the Court House yard, and the only topic was, will White be hung?

About 9 o'clock a man came in town bringing word that from 200 to 300 men were at East Fork bridge, some two miles and a half north of Olney. The Sheriff detailed six men to help him, but it was of no use. The mob came in about 1 a. m., proceeded at once to the jail, and demanded the prisoner. The Sheriff refused, and said he would shoot the first man who attempted to get inside the jail. The crowd still demanded the murderer, and the Sheriff insisted they should not have him. About a dozen stepped back and procured a large log of wood, and burst in the outside door, when the crowd rushed in, and, in a twinkling, they brought out the prisoner. He cried murder and begged for mercy. They tied his hands behind him and his legs together, and dragged him down stairs, and put him in a wagon, as it was their intention to take him to the country, on account of not wishing to scare the women and children if he was left hanging in town till morning. But at last they took him across the street to the Court House yard, and threw the end of the rope over a limb, and, after asking him if he had anything to say, and receiving his negative answer, they hauled him up and secured the rope around the tree. After they found he was dead, the crowd dispersed without any noise whatever. The body was cut down about 2:30 and taken into the Court House, where an inquest was held this morning. It not being satisfactory, another was held this afternoon.

THE BALTIMORE BANK ROBBERY.

The Burglars Bore Into the Vault from an Adjoining Building—Two Cart Loads of Bricks Removed—A Job Which Must Have Taken Weeks to Perform.

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 20.

Yesterday morning there was discovered at the Third National Bank, 32 South street, one of the most daring and artistic bank robberies recorded in modern times. Mr. N. B. Medairy, the Receiving Teller, was the first prominent officer to reach the bank, and was applied to by two ladies for the payment of a small check. He tried to open the vault, but the lock of the outer door, with a combination knob, would not work. First one, then another, of the clerks was called to try the lock, but all in vain. The teller finally went to the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, near by, for the amount required, and then returned to the vault, but still the door would not yield. All efforts proving unavailing, a locksmith was summoned, and the outer door was forced, when the same trouble was encountered with the inner door. Here the lock worked, but still the door would not open, and the suspicions of the bank clerks were fully aroused.

After trying in vain to open the door the lock was removed. A glance at the interior of the vault explained the whole matter. The doors of three of the safes within the vault were open, papers were lying scattered about the vault, an enormous jack-screw, large enough to lift a steam engine, and a large chunk of cast iron about a foot square, broken from one of the inner safes, were first seen, and in the rear corner, immediately over the safe, was seen a hole through the wrought iron side of the vault large enough to admit the body of a man. A glance through this hole by Mr. Medairy exposed the scene of operations through the ragged, carved-out wall of the two buildings, leading into the rear room of the adjoining house, the old Gittings Bank.

The bank clerks looked aghast. After hurried consultation they entered Gittings's building adjoining by means of a front window. There a scene of indescribable disorder was presented. The front office is a room about eighteen by forty feet, with desks surmounted by a railing and wire screens in front, running the length of the room. In the rear of this room were found the remnants of the contents of the bank vault, excepting, however, the moneys, bonds, stocks, &c.

On a desk in the principal room of the Messrs. Stabler & Co. were found additional burglarious remains, which showed that the operators had been working quickly, cautiously, and systematically, and, while exercising every caution, had not been unmindful of their appetites. Beneath the counter were found several bottles containing the remnants of liquors, two half-broiled chickens, pieces of toast, two loaves of bread, several lemons, and other things suggestive of creature comfort. Near by, on a desk, were a batch of burglars' tools, comprising bits, drills, files, chisels, gimlets, an auger, several lock picks, in fact, a respectable assortment of hardware, in infinite variety and of the finest kind. Some of these packages of hardware were intact, and many bore the names of prominent Chicago firms, which led to the suspicion that the Stabler & Co. firm came from the West. A bundle of clothing was also found, with overalls, slippers, knee-pads, and all else required for quiet comfort.

In the rear of the main or front office are two rooms about 9x16 feet each, neatly carpeted, formerly used as private rooms for the old Gittings banking house. One of these had been relieved of the carpet by the robbers. The other, adjoining the bank building, was the working room of the burglars, and a glance at the interior before it was disturbed would have convinced any one that the thieves had done their work in artistic style. Entering this room the first thing seen was a huge hole in the wall about six feet by five, gradually narrowing down to the vault wall—of iron and brick—to about eighteen inches. Around this hole was a stripe, exposing marks of paste, indicating that a dark curtain had been drawn over from day to day during operations. This wall was found to be thirty-two inches thick to the vault side. Here they encountered half-inch boiler iron. To drill through this, three heavy timbers were provided, taken in separately, as was shown, and afterward nailed together. This joined timber was just large enough to rest against the opposite wall, and formed a solid support for a powerful half-inch drill. With this over 100 holes were drilled through the outer plate, and, by filing, it was soon removed. Beyond this was encountered a ten-inch brick wall, the inner wall of the vault, built of black burned brick and cement, and supposed to be very solid. This also was easily picked out, and the cement deposited so carefully in an empty drawer as to avoid even soiling the carpet on the floor.

It may be wondered how all this could be done. On June 1, two respectable-looking men applied to Mr. John S. Gittings to rent the building, one giving the name of E. H. Stabler, and proposed to rent the premises for a wholesale grain brokerage establishment. They were apparently supplied with plenty of funds, and cheerfully paid $650 (one-quarter's rent) in advance. They entered the premises, spread out a set of books on the desks, and seemed to be doing business—through their accomplices, of course. Mr. Sauerhans, the agent of Mr. Gittings, frequently noticed their business activity. Only on Friday last he was summoned by the senior to make some repairs in the cellar, but saw nothing unusual when he called. Their operations, judging from appearances, must have been begun weeks ago, and, although over two cart-loads of bricks were removed, so quietly did they operate, that the watchman, an ex-policeman, named Michael Burnett, never suspected aught. It is supposed they did their work in day time, relying upon the noise to deaden the sound of their labors.

This statement would seem to be confirmed by a statement made, that, on Sunday week last, Mr. Joseph Manning a clerk, heard a noise while in the bank, and his companion, Mr. G. W. Hussel, runner for the bank, took the precaution to arm himself with a revolver and search the vault. All was found as safe as usual, however. Nothing further was heard until Saturday last, when Mr. Canby, a Director, also heard a noise, but concluded it was from a distillery near by. All these hammerings were supposed made by Stabler & Co., but being beyond two walls, no suspicions were created.

While the examination of the premises was going on, the news had spread like wild-fire, and a large concourse of people had gathered in the street. They crowded into the bank in such numbers that it was found necessary to close the doors and place a police guard at the entrance. This action only tended to create the more intense excitement, and the circulation of a rumor that the bank had failed and closed its doors soon brought many depositors to the spot. Meantime, the officers anticipating this very trouble, had arranged for a pressure and were very promptly relieved by the Merchants' and Farmers', the Citizens', and the Mechanics' banks. The prompt payment of a few accounts presented soon quieted the furore, and it became known that the assets were far in excess of the amount of loss, or the liabilities with it.

Despite the excitement in front of the bank the officers within were quietly proceeding with an investigation and endeavoring to get at the exact amount of loss. A meeting of Directors was held, and to them the clerks submitted a statement, showing that there had been deposited in the vault on Saturday night, $55,000 in national currency and $18,000 in bonds, as follows: Northern Central Railroad, $2,500; North Carolina State, $11,500; Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, $1,000; United States 5-20s, $1,500; Western Maryland Railroad, $2,000. In addition to the above, Mr. N. B. Medairy, the paying teller, states that there were $20,000 in the clearance certificates from the Union Bank also deposited. All the above were stolen. Among the papers removed were also over $800,000 worth of bills payable, which were, however, found scattered about the floor of the adjoining building.

In addition to the losses incurred by the bank in the way of their regular deposit, there were some fifteen tin boxes placed in the vault for safe keeping by special depositors. These boxes were all bursted open and the contents either scattered about or stolen. The exact losses from the plundering of these boxes could not be discovered yesterday, owing to the absence from the city of many of the owners, but a reporter has gathered the following: A box belonging to Mr. E. T. Bainbridge, of Louisville, Ky., a connection of Mr. Canby, one of the Directors, contained $70,000 in water stocks of the City of Louisville, all stolen. A box belonging to E. C. Small & Co., No. 61 Exchange place, contained between $10,000 and $15,000 in bonds, stocks, and securities, the greater part of which were found. Mrs. John T. Scott, an aged widow, living at No. 73 Richmond street, loses about $10,000 in Government bonds. Hollinshead, Spedden & Co., merchants, lose about $3,000 in stocks, &c. Mrs. Ann Wiseman, a widow, keeping a drug store at Baltimore and Fremont streets, lost $2,500 in bank stocks and about $1,500 in bonds. Mr. George A. Mills, of Harrington & Mills, loses two boxes, containing silverware and valuables worth $560. The Citizens' Railway Company lose several hundred dollars. The Potomac Building Association were also losers to a considerable amount. Mr. Samuel Townsend, of Mount Washington, Baltimore County, lost $1,500 in Potomac Insurance stocks and $1,500 in other companies. The box of Messrs. Wm. Bain & Co., merchants, contained a large number of securities, a majority of which were found. Mrs. Medairy, mother of the paying teller, had deposited in a box some $10,000 or more in five-twenty bonds, which were stolen. The exact amount could not be ascertained.

It was definitely learned yesterday afternoon that the credit of the bank is in no way impaired by the loss sustained, although it may for a time seriously affect stockholders' dividends. The books show their loss to be about $75,000 to $85,000. As an offset their surplus and undivided fund, carefully invested, amounts to $72,951, and their net earnings since the last dividend, June 1, are $15,818.17. The several banks of the city were very prompt in coming to the aid of the unfortunate bank robbed, and tendered what ever aid might be deemed necessary under any and all emergencies. The bills receivable held by the bank amounted to $818,000.

The bank officers have offered a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of the stolen property of the bank, or a proportion for a partial recovery. Caution is also given against the negotiation of many of the stolen bonds and stocks.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The *Daily Liberal* is a new afternoon paper, at Bloomington, supporting Greeley.

—A Champaign County cow gave birth, the other day, to three healthy calves.

—The collections of Internal Revenue in the Springfield District for the last seven months have been $1,028,000.

—Near Princeton, the other day, Mrs. S. P. Bard (widow), springing to the rescue of a child falling down stairs, encountered a loaded gun, the charge of which shattered her right arm.

—Messrs. Aug. E. Ayers & Co., of Jacksonville, have effected sales of a portion of their "Broadlands" estate, in Champaign County, to sundry persons, for the sum, in the aggregate of $235,000.

—Three persons in a funeral procession at Cairo, Wednesday, were prostrated by sunstroke.

—D. B. Gillham, one of the most successful farmers in Madison County, has, within the last few days, lost fifty head of Berkshire and other fine hogs, by cholera.

—Alexander, aged 14, son of Dennis McKinney, a blacksmith, of Rockford, after skulking around his father's house some days in fear of a whipping, was found dead, the other morning, hanging in a tree.

WISCONSIN.

S. D. Carpenter has withdrawn from the Oshkosh *Times*.

—Not a little excitement prevailed at Kilbourn City during the past few days, over the burning of a dwelling-house in that village, said to be occupied by families of questionable character.

—The *Christian Statesman*, in a late issue, suggests that a mug of beer should be placed in the hand of the Goddess of Liberty on the Court House. The point of this is not so plain.—*Milwaukee News.*

MICHIGAN.

Miss Lampheer, of Casco, who delighted to torment her mother with the sight of a gun, is now bathed in grief beyond description. Her mother has three physicians, and cannot live.

—Miss Lillie Hammond, daughter of Harvey Hammond, of Williamston, who was on a visit to her uncle, D. O. White, was shot last Monday evening, by her cousin, who didn't know she was on the other side of the partition.

INDIANA.

A woman named Hubbard, from Rochester, N. Y., was in this city yesterday, in pursuit of her husband, who eloped last week with the daughter of a merchant of that city.—*Terre Haute Express.*

MISSOURI.

The amount produced by the sale of licenses to fallen women last week, at St. Louis, was $1,142.

—The people of Hannibal have voted against subscribing $75,000 to extend the Mississippi Valley Railroad from West Quincy, a rival line announcing its purpose to construct the road at once without any subscription.

—Richard H. Thompson, a British subject, claims $43,202.62 in gold, for cotton destroyed in the Yazoo River, while General D. C. Coleman, of St. Louis, was in command, and the claim is being heard by Commissioner Clarke, of St. Louis.

—The St. Louis Board of Health sound the note of alarm. The small-pox has overleaped the boundaries within which the Board was endeavoring to check it, and has appeared in other quarters, and now the number of cases has become serious.

—Kansas City has voted aid to the Kansas City, Wyandotte, & Northwestern Narrow-Gauge Railway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hotel accommodations that cost $75 in St. Louis are to be had in San Francisco for $40.

—The oldest hack-driver at Niagara Falls never witnessed such a scarcity of newly married couples.

—The amount of jewelry, plate, &c., stolen from Macon, Augusta, and Savannah, Ga., and recovered at Charlotte, N. C., is valued at some $10,000.

—A gentleman who has been enjoying the comforts of a country boarding-house, says that his bed constantly reminded him of Richard III., because it was "deformed, unfinished" and "scarce half made up."

—Fitchburg (Mass.) apothecaries have been notified by State Constables that hereafter they must sell only medicines on the Lord's day. Cigars and soda-water are interdicted. All the barbers there have agreed to stop shaving on Sunday.

—The number of passenger trains despatched from Boston daily, except Sundays, is 263, and as many arrive daily. The Old Eastern Colony sends the largest number—forty-four—and the Eastern is next with forty-two. The Hartford & Erie has the smallest number—eleven.

—It won't do to say that "Lightning never strikes twice in the same place." Two years ago it struck a pig-stye in Meriden, Ct., without injuring the inmates. On Wednesday the lightning took better aim at the same stye, and killed two hogs that weighed 300 pounds each.

—Barbers should frequently wash their hands. A stranger whose nose had been griped for the eighth time by the offensive fingers of his tonsorial manager, blew the soap from his mouth and suddenly inquired, "Was the body identified?" "What body?" asked the startled shaver. "What body!" repeated the stranger, in surprise. "Why, haven't you been on a Coroner's jury?"

—It would seem that in heavy storms at sea iron ships are inferior to those built of wood. Of forty-two Atlantic steamers lost at sea between the years 1841 and 1872, thirty-eight were of iron and four of wood. Of the line of iron ships running into the St. Lawrence and Portland, nine were lost between 1857 and 1864; and five iron sailing vessels, all built in Great Britain, and sent to sea in 1865 and 1868, have never been heard from.

—A Massachusetts woman warns all young girls, through the columns of her village paper, to avoid trusting her husband, "as he has proved himself a dangerous man."

—Six columns, each 29 feet long and weighing 40 tons each, have been received at San Francisco, from British Columbia, intended to support the Doric portico of the new mint.

—Two Mexican ladies of rank, at a ball, lately, at Santa Cruz, quarrelled about a gentleman who loved each, we assume, about equally. A challenge followed, and there was a fight with swords, the result of which was the disabling of the sword-arm of one of the combatants. The wounded lady, nothing daunted, drew a pistol and dared the other to come on. The parties were placed, and the word given, and the unfortunate one of the previous affray received a ball in her left arm, and was carried from the field. Two hours afterwards the victor was married to the object of her affections.

—A Paris correspondent mentions that an "Eastern question" of ridiculous dimensions is said to have arisen between France and Turkey. During a farewell audience with the Sultan, the French Ambassador was kept standing so long that he expressed a desire to be seated. This was granted, but it now appears that the Turkish Sovereign was so offended by the breach of etiquette that he complained to the French Government. At first the matter was regarded as a joke, but it seems that the Sultan is in earnest, and M. Thiers is said to be greatly embarrassed how to act.

—The Californians are beginning to go over their gold fields again, and in some places they find gleaning in abandoned mines profitable. The time was, when they ran away from places that did not afford a large yield, because, with the appliances for mining which were then used, they could not be worked with profit. In many cases they have now gone back to such ores, and find they pay. A mine high on the Butte Mountains, in Sierra County, that never yielded anything but ores of a low grade, has been worked for years with water-power, and has enriched all its owners. It yields between $10 and $12 per ton of quartz. In one month of this year 3,364 tons of its rock turned out $35,597; cost of mining and milling, $3.97 per ton; net profit, $22,242. This seems like breaking a great deal of rock for $10.50, but the water-power piles up a good many thousands at the end of a month. It has been demonstrated that ore that yields no more than $5 per ton can be made profitable by means of good water-power.

—The British public never grudges money for the support of that magnificent institution, the British Museum. Among the "Supplementary Estimates" just laid before Parliament are the following: A sum of £2,800 for the purchase of nine Egyptian Papyri of very great historical interest; £3,000 as a moiety of £6,000 required to complete the excavations at the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; £10,000 for coins and medals to be selected from the collection of the late Mr. Wigan. The annual votes for the purchase of coins and medals are to be reduced by £300 until the reduction, supplemented by the amounts arising from the sale of duplicates, shall reach £10,000.

—Late reports from the San Salvadorian invasion of Honduras read more like a chapter out of a burlesque history than serious news. Mendieta, who had captured Omoa, a small seaport of Honduras, and proclaimed himself President, seems to have managed affairs very well for a time. He was able to subdue Medina, the real President, so that that functionary, instead of routing the invader, actually hob-nobbed with him, and probably the twain sipped their "mescal" in amicable companionship. If Sanchez, Commander-in-Chief, the General Boum of this play, had kept quiet, all might have been well; he arrested the President, and, after demanding and receiving a ransom of $10,000 for him, put him on trial. The curious conclusion of the whole affair is that Mendieta is a fugitive, Medina a prisoner, and Honduras, so far as we can see, has no President.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—11 a. m.—Receipts of wheat last three days, 9,000 quarters, of which 2,600 quarters were American. Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and lower. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Spring wheat, 11s 4d@11s 7d. Pork 50s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Consols, money and account, 92; bonds of '62, 92¾; bonds of '65, 93¼; bonds of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 88. Sperm oil, 85s. Weather fair and favorable to crops.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Rentes, 55f 40c. Specie in Bank of France increased 300,000f.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 9½@10d; Orleans 10d; sales to-day, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Sales for the week—61,000; export, 10,000; speculation, 3,000; stock, 692,000; American, 239,000. Receipts for the week—31,000; American, 14,000; actual export, 14,000; stock afloat, 21,000; American, 13,000. Breadstuffs dull; red spring wheat, 11s 4d@11s 7d; red winter, 12s. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Corn, 27s. Receipts—Wheat past 3 days, 9,000 quarters; American, 300. Corn, past 3 days, 30,000 quarters; American, 21,000. Pork, 50s. Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 33s. Short ribs, 34s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 98, making the total supply for the week 3,003 or 216 cars, against 413 last week. Market lower at yesterday's prices, desirable stock bringing outside figures. About 1,000 disposed of. Sales 113 Missouri steers, 1,267 to 1,350 lbs, at $5.30@6.75; 70 Missouri mixed, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $5.20; 280 Illinois steers, av 1,121 to 1,334 lbs, at $5.30@6.45; 111 Kentucky steers, av 1,253 to 1,418 lbs, at $5.25@7.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day 200, making the total for the week 16,000, against 13,400 last week. Market closed heavy at yesterday's prices. Canada lambs, $6.50 to $7.12½; Canada sheep, $5.00; Western sheep, $4.00 to $4.50. Sales: 311 Canada lambs, 61 to 74 lbs, $6.50 to $7.12½; 60 Canada sheep, averaging 81 lbs, at $5.00; 234 Michigan sheep, averaging 84 lbs, at $4.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 2,300, making the total for the week 14,000, against 10,700 last week. Market opened at 20c per cwt off on common stock. Desirable grades would have commanded, yesterday, outside figures. All offerings disposed of. Sales: 108 Indiana, averaging 203 lbs, at $4.75; 343 Indiana stillers, averaging 183 lbs, at $4.75; 127 Ohio, averaging 179 lbs, at $4.70; 314 Michigan, averaging 176 to 197 lbs, at $4.70@4.80.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts 4,200 head, of fair quality. The market opens active at a decline of ¼@½c per lb, and fully 3,000 head were sold to-day at the following figures: Coons, 16 Illinois steers, av 1,500 lbs, at 8c; Pratt, 70 do, av 1,200 lbs each, at 6¼c; Rankin, 100 do, av 1,270 lbs, at 6½c; G. Rosenthal, 50, av 1,350 lbs, at 6½c; 150 do, av 1,150 lbs, at 6½c, and 100 do, av 1,000 lbs at 6c. The range of the market is from 5½@6¾c for fair beeves, and 4½@5c for common Texans and Western cattle, running 100 lbs each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 12,000. The market opens brisk at higher figures, lambs ranging from 6@8c per lb, and sheep from 5@6c. The market promises to be active, with all the expected arrivals needed to meet the demand.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—An increasing demand is noticeable in all departments of trade, and the market in some lines of fabrics is fairly active. Brown sheetings and shirtings of standard weights are in fair demand, and prices are held firm. Prices of medium grades have been revised on a lower basis, at which rates fair transactions occurred. Bleached goods still unsettled. Concessions are daily occurring, and sales are principally confined to the distribution of a few marks which have been reduced, but generally, prices remain nominally at former rates. Cotton drills in steady demand for home trade, but no inquiry for export is reported. Cotton flannels continue to improve in demand, and fair transactions reported. Ticks, stripes, and checks gradually being better, and the tone of this market is an improvement. Prints continue in request, and desirable styles are quickly placed at current rates. Woollens show a slight improvement over former days of this week, and some fair transactions are reported in fancy cassimeres of low grades.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—BEEVES—To-day, only two cars; total for the week 9,340, against 8,400 last week, all stale lots being cleaned up. No change from 13c for fat lots and 11½c for some 6½ cwt Indiana. Weather cooler and fine.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day 3,100, making 19,800 since Saturday, against 23,200 last week. Market strong for sheep and better for lambs, a deck-load of fine 73 lb State selling at 10c, and a car of 60 lb Canada at 9½c; car 93 lb Ohio sheep, 5½c; car 94 lb Missouri, 5½c.

HOGS—28 cars to-day, making 36,800 since Saturday, against 32,400 last week. None selling alive. Dressed declined ⅛c, rating at 6½@6¾c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—COTTON—In fair demand; middling upland, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour a shade firmer, and more active; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.50@6.15; common to good extra, $6.50@6.75; good to choice, $6.80@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.05@8.75; St. Louis, $7.10@10.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firmer and in moderate demand; receipts, 33,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee spring afloat, $1.53; new winter red Western, $1.50; new amber Michigan, $1.55. Rye quiet; Western, 73@74c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; receipts 187,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 60@61c; sail do, 61½@62c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 69,000 bu.

EGGS—Firm; Western and Canada, 24c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 15@18c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@8¾c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 8½@9c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $14.25; buyer September, $14.50; old mess, $13.50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard steady; new No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9c; old, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 16@25c.

CHEESE—Firm; common to prime, 11@13½c.

WHISKEY—Better at 93c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; new in demand; XX, $6.75@6.25; XXX, $6.75@8.00; family, $9.00@9.50. Corn firm; yellow, 67c; white mixed, 63c; white, 65c. Oats quiet at 37@41c.

HAY—Firm at $27.00@30.00.

BRAN—Dull at $95.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork held firmly at $15.00; offers of $14.87½ refused. Bacon firm at 8¾@11¾@12c. Hams 17½c. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, choice, 9½@10c; keg, 11½@11½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; fair to fully fair, 10½@10¾c. Coffee quiet at 16@19½c.

STERLING—11½; sight, ½ premium.

GOLD—113⅛.

COTTON—Sales 100 bales; nominally good ordinary, 18@18½c; low mixed, 19¾@19½c; receipts, 243 bales; exports, Philadelphia, 10 bales; stock, 6,774 bales; week's receipts, net, 806 bales; gross, 605 bales; exports, coastwise, 603 bales; sales, 650 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92@93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.41; red Indiana, $1.50. Corn, low mixed, 56@57c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Northwestern extra family, $7.25@7.87½. Wheat in better demand and firmer; Red Western, $1.49@1.64. Rye, 80c. Corn dull; yellow, 63c; mixed Western, 60@63c. Oats steady; old white, 47@49c; mixed, 49c.

WHISKEY—Dull, at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 60c. Oats dull; white Western, 40c; mixed, 38c. Rye firm and quiet at 75@80c.

PROVISIONS—BUTTER—Dull; fair to good, 16@18c; choice, scarce and wanted.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 93@93½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 Michigan, $1.59; amber Michigan, $1.40@1.41; No. 1 red, $1.50@1.52; No. 2 do, $1.40; No. 3 do, $1.33; Rejected, $1.16. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 46c; low mixed, 44½c; no grade, 43c. Oats quiet; No. 1, old, 36c; No. 2, 29@33c; old do, 31@33c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5½@6c; Oswego, 10½@11c. Kingston, 10@10½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, none.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher for the best grades; sample lots No. 2 red winter, $1.65; No. 1 do, $1.75. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 36c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 23c, on track. Barley dull; spring, 62c; fall, 75c. Rye dull at 54@55c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—No demand. Bulk meats active and higher; shoulders, 7½c; clear sides at Kansas City, 10c. Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 11@11½c; clear sides, 11½@12c. Lard, 8@8½c for summer.

HOGS—Steady at 4@4.80.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 red winter, $1.55. Corn steady; low mixed, 55c. Oats steady; old, 38c; new held at 33c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and in good demand; car lots, 20@20½c; trade lots, 21@21½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1, $1.32; No. 2, $1.15. Corn firm; No. 2, 38c. Oats steady; No. 2, 26c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 54c. Barley firm; No. 2, 54c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 10c; Oswego, 15½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 62,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 106,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—TOBACCO—Active, but unchanged; sales, 150 hhds.

PROVISIONS—In good demand and tending upward. Pork $14.00. Bacon and shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 10¾@11c; clear, 11@12½c packed. Bulk shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 10½c loose. Sugar-cured hams, 16@17c. Lard, tierce, 9½@9¾c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 89c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.74@1.75; No. 1, $1.65; amber, $1.48. Corn quiet at 47c. Oats firm at 35c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Wheat dull, firm; No. 2 Michigan Club, $1.36. Corn, fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed Western, 50c. Oats dull; No. 1 Western, 35c. Canal freights, 11½c for corn to New York.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 23.—COTTON—Scarce and firm; low middling, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Cornmeal dull and lower at $3.25@3.50. Corn scarce and firm at 80@85c. Oats butter at 60@65c.

HAY—Lower; mixed, $22.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.75@14.00. Lard in fair demand and firm for summer at 8¼c; winter nominal; none offered. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; offerings light; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear sides, 11c. Sugar-cured hams—Winter, 16c; summer, 15@16c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.25@4.75.

WHISKEY—Firm and in fair demand at 90c.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 23.—PASSED UP—Propellers Colorado, Arizona, R. Holland; barks Jennie Graham, Pride of America, Nelson, Goff; schooners Northern Belle, Mary Grover, Senator Blood, Mary Taylor, Portland, D. P. Dobbins, J. W. Foster, Knight Templar, Lillie Parsons, Olive Branch, Wood the Wave, E. K. Kater.

PASSED DOWN—Barks Menekaunee, C. K. Sims, A. P. Nichols, Red, White and Blue Advance; schooners Opendaga, Metropolis, Sabrina, Fayette Brown, Belle Walbridge, Newboy, Hoboken, S. A. Wood, Mary Parew, C. P. Williams, M. Stanton, Reed Chase, Gerrit Smith, Rainbow, H. C. Winslow.

The Monterey struck a rock. The bark C. K. Sims, bound down, grain loaded, struck a rock at Bar Point, and was towed back to Detroit in a leaking condition.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 23.—PASSED DOWN—Barks C. F. Wells, Unadilla, J. P. March, Parana, City of Painesville; schrs Pallo Scoville, City of the Straits, Russian, Thomas Ferry, S. J. Luff, Wm Young, Alderbaran, Julia Weiland, A. J. Rogers, Wm. Crosthwaite, Chas Hinckley.

PASSED UP—Prop Windsor; bark City of Milwaukee; schr Zach Chandler.

WIND—Northwest.

Illinois River Items.

LASALLE, Aug. 23.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Last Chance, towing canal-boat Leviathan, from Hennepin, with corn for Chicago; canal boat Frederick, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Steamer Last Chance, light for Hennepin; canal boats Sunbeam and Industry, both light, dropped down to Peru. Thirty three inches of water reported on Kickapoo Bar.

CANAL—Passed In—Levia than and Frederick, from Peru, and Midgie, from LaSalle, all with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Industry and Orion, both light, for Peru. Eight feet four inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock Fifteen.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

REGULAR

FAMILY MATINEE

THIS AFTERNOON

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

FORTY STAR PERFORMERS

IN A

Grand Bill of Novelties.

A Choice Programme this Evening.

FORTY STAR PERFORMERS. A new sensation for Chicago: Misses Ella Chapman, Martha Wren, Carrie Avery, Warren Sisters, Maggie Grey; Messrs. Jas. Collins, D. L. Morris, Bobby Newcomb, Leslie Bros., Harry Richmond, S. S. Orny, Harry Guion, Frank H. Nelson, Signor Capola, and the French Twin Sisters.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE, sixteen beautiful coryphees, and the star Premier Danseuse, Miss Betty Remmelsburg, assisted by Miss Sophia Remmelsburg and Miss Susie Summerfield.

A GRAND OLIO BILL, embracing Two Grand Ballets, Minstrels, German, Irish, and Yankee sketches, character songs and dances, operatic interludes. The whole to conclude with a burlesque entitled "FORTY THIEVES."

Admission—Evening, 25, 50, and 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. Matinees, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

SATURDAY, Aug. 24, positively the last two performances of

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

Previous to his departure for San Francisco.
Matinee at 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

Last Two Representations

Of the London Sensation,

PALACE OF TRUTH.

Monday—AUGUSTA DARGON, in Article 47.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

47 Production of the sterling drama of everyday life "ARTICLE 47." 47

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—The grand chandelier is lighted by electricity at 7:45 precisely, when the performance commences, and all wishing to understand and enjoy this play should SEE THE FIRST ACT.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Attraction Extraordinary! For Five Nights Only! Commencing Tuesday Evening, Aug. 27. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

RETURN OF THE

ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.

Twelve in number, whose wonderful performances during their two previous engagements created the most intense excitement and admiration.

RETURN TO POPULAR PRICES.
DRESS CIRCLE only.....50 cents.
FAMILY CIRCLE only.....25 cents.
No money given away, as it is found to be contrary to the city ordinance regulating such matters.

DEXTER PARK.

GREAT TWO-MILE MATCH RACE, $500.

SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 3 P. M.
Owner's b. m. Kitten Davis.
Owner's s. s. Telegraph.
State-st. horse-cars, and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne dummy run to track.

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THE AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York, has exclusive control of the Western routes of the following "Star" Lecturers and Readers: Rev. E. H. Chapin, Gen. Kilpatrick, P. B. DuChaillu, James Anthony Froude, Edmund Yates, James T. Field, Col John Hay, Rev Edward Eggleston, Kate Field, Lilian Edgerton, Mrs. Cady Stanton, Laura Keene, Prof. A. McCoy, Prof. J. H. Murdoch, Daniel Lamphere, Theodore Tilton, Don Piatt, "Eli Perkins," "Fat Contributor," Carl Schurz, Dr. J. G. Holland, "Brick" Pomeroy, J. G. Saxe, Kate Stanton, Rev. T. K. Beecher, Rev. Celia Burleigh, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng Jr., B. F. Taylor, ex-Gov. Harry A. Wise, Prof. Winchell, Prof. C. Tyler, Prof. Youmans, Rev. J. L. Donnelly, Col. T. W. Higginson, Geo. B. Plumbe, O'Donovan Rossa, Wendell Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and one hundred others. Full lists with terms, etc., will be sent on application to AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York city. N. B.—We have no representative in the West at present.

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FOR SALE.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY
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FRANKLIN PLANING MILL.

In consequence of closing out our business, we offer for sale, at great bargains, all our Wood Working Machinery, consisting of the following:

Lester Flooring Machine;
Smith's Planer;
Weatherboard Splitter;
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Boring Machine for Blinds;
Blind Slat Tapper;
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Panel Raiser and Groover;
Two Cross-cut Saws;
Universal Wood Worker;
Molding Bitts, 300 Patterns;
Large Grindstone;
Dust Blower, Sturdevant's Patent;

ALL IN GOOD ORDER.

W. H. CAMERON & CO.,
Southeast cor. Sixth and Headley sts., Cincinnati.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and re-interment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to any persons having friends buried in that tract, that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller, or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park.
E. P. CULVER, President.
E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

SAINT LOUIS, July 30, 1872.

By order of the General Board of Directors of the Life Association of America, there will be a meeting of the policy holders of said Association at the office of the Corporation in the City of St. Louis, on Monday, August 26th next, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments to the charter of the Association and to vote for or against the same.
JAS. H. BRITTON, Prest.
W. HANLEY, Sec.

CHICAGO CALEDONIAN CLUB.

The Games and Property Committees are requested to meet in the Scottish Club this evening at 8 o'clock. Members who have not made returns for money collected, and tickets sold, for the late picnic and games, will please attend for that purpose at the above place and time.
D. J. MACKELLAR, Secretary.

OPENING.

R. Jansson will open his European Hotel, 74 Sangamon st. southeast corner Madison, on Saturday, on which occasion he will serve a fine free lunch. All are invited.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. Gore & Co.,
22 and 24 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION, A RICH ASSORTMENT OF

PARLOR & CHAMBER FURNITURE

Black Walnut Wardrobes, Marble-top Sideboards, Extension Tables, Book Cases, Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Hair Mattresses, Chairs and Rockers of every description, Crockery, Glassware, Carpets, Show Cases, Office Desks, Mirrors, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

AND A

Line of Woollen Piece Goods,

On TUESDAY, August 27, at 9½ a. m. Buyers of

GOOD GOODS

Have an unusual opportunity here to stock up for the fall trade.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

OPENING AUCTION SALE
OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR THE FALL TRADE,

August 28, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

To which the attention of the Retail Trade is called.

AN EXAMINATION OF THIS SALE COSTS NOTHING, and every DEALER should see for himself if our assertion is true that we offer PRIME GOODS, and prices are made by the buyers to suit themselves.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Consignments of Furniture,

OF ALL GRADES FOR PRIVATE SALE
AT AUCTION PRICES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

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SECOND GRAND SALE
BY

ELISON & FOSTER,

AT THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS SALESROOMS,

Nos. 85 & 87 Market-st.

Next door north of Field, Leiter & Co.,
On SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 24, at 9½ o'clock.

Large and Attractive Sale of New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE,

Consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Extension Tables, Sofas, Bed Lounges, Bureaus, Parlor Chairs and Rockers, Dining and Office Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, Show Cases, Hardware, Stoves, &c., &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE
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Real Estate,

Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
Between Washington and Madison-sts.

BUTTERS & CO.'S

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE,

At 55 & 57 South Canal-st.,
On Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9 o'clock.

ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE
AND
Second-hand Household Goods.

Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, new and used Carpets.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF

HANDSOME GAS FIXTURES,

At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
On Saturday, Aug. 24, at 11 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.,

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

Of Furniture and Carpets, New and Second-Hand; Large Lots of Office Desks and Chairs, this morning, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
HORACE REED & CO.,
Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

The Entire Contents of Dwelling No. 204 West Adams-st.

Including the fixtures of Barber Shop, and lot of Cigars. Also, at same place, five good Road Horses. Tuesday, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock.
HORACE REED & CO.,
Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

MUSICAL.

A CHOICE LIST OF SINGING BOOKS

For the Coming Musical Season.

The Standard! By L. O. Emerson, of Boston, and H. R. Palmer, of Chicago. Price, $1.50; $13.50 per doz.

First edition exhausted. Next edition already sold. This Church Music Book, the joint product of the best talent of the East and the West, will be used immensely, both West and East. Good for Chorus Classes. Good for Quartette Choirs. Good for Conventions. Good for Societies and Singing Schools. Send at least for specimen copy, which will be mailed for the present, post paid, for $1.25.

NOTE.—Just published, Strauss' New MANHATTAN WALTZ, first played, with great success, in New York. Price, $1.00.

THE HOUR OF SINGING! By Emerson and Tilden. Price, $1.00. Good, practical, interesting High School Singing Book. Already highly approved and widely used. Excellent also for Seminaries.

SPARKLING RUBIES! Sabbath School Song Book. Price, 35 cents. None who try it can help liking it.

PILGRIM'S HARP. For Social Meetings. 60c. Very convenient size. Moderate price. 250 tunes. Well selected music.

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IRON BEDSTEADS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Heads of Public and Private Institutions, why do you buy wood Bedsteads, and be troubled with insects, when you can have fashionable Iron Bedsteads at wholesale and retail, corner of

Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.

We are shipping to the North and Northwest large numbers of these Bedsteads, and they are in use in some of the best families in city and country.

Manufactured by the CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD CO. For sale by all leading Furniture and Hardware Dealers.

Approved by the leading physicians. Patented 1869. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
45 South Desplaines-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Hinckley & Holt was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of August. The books will remain in the hands of C. Hinckley, who will settle all accounts of the firm.
C. HINCKLEY,
A. J. HOLT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cures Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick-dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For Sale by all Druggists.

OLD

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For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other [illegible]. Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of
COL. THEO. HYATT,
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UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the

THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address
Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Pres't,
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No. 673 Wabash-av., Chicago.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls. The School opens Sept. 16. For circulars, containing numerous references, apply at the Bookstores and to the Principal.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

established by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, will begin September 16, 1872. A thorough musical education in all branches of the art can now be obtained from a corps of foreign and resident artists of high grade. Applications for admission now received. Classes formed early in September. Circulars with full particulars mailed free. Address
THOMAS RYAN,
Director of National College of Music, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

Misses E. and B. Grant's Boarding and Day School,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Will reopen September 16, at 74 Grant-place, near Lincoln Park, Chicago. For circulars apply as above.

LESPINASSE,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the School. Opens Monday, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway; BRENTANO'S, 33 Union Square.
G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 1, is Neversink, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

Dearborn Seminary, 985 Wabash-av.

The seventeenth year of this School opens Monday, Sept. 16. For catalogues address the Principal,
Z. GROVER.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.

SHIRTS

Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2200 HEAVY Linen, per dozen.....$36.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen.....33.00
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First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $3.00 per dozen less.

Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.

Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, August 24, 10 a. m.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, August 29, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, August 31, 1 p. m.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 a. m.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Sept. 7, 6 a. m.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

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CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	Aug. 28	Algeria	Aug. 21
China	Sept. 4	Parthia	Aug. 31
Russia	Sept. 11	Calabria	Sept. 7

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

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NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upwards. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 56 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 12 West Madison-st., Chicago.

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Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

REAL ESTATE.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS

WORTH OF

INSIDE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

The Chicago Land Company

Desire to sell within the next few months their entire list of unsold property.

It is all situated between Chicago avenue and North avenue, from Halsted to Noble street.

We offer entire blocks of water front, already docked, on the river and the canal, and entire blocks adjacent to the water fronts, both having railway track connections. Also, blocks of various sizes lying on the Northwestern Railway, with fronts one to three street fronts, and at moderate cost.

We think parties desiring sites for manufacturing cannot fail of finding satisfactory locations, both as to cost and convenience.

The attention of foundry proprietors is particularly called to this tract.

Corners of blocks can be had of two hundred feet front, with good depth, having light on three sides from streets and alleys, at prices as low as six and eight thousand dollars, or heads of blocks of three to five hundred feet frontage, with light on all sides, at comparatively low cost.

Chicago avenue, Division street and North avenue are all built to grade and paved right through the property to and beyond the river, so that teams have short routes to the locality over Nicolson Pavement, by taking any of the main thoroughfares from the South Division.

There are also several hundred

RESIDENCE LOTS

desirable to mechanics.

The entire property is offered in single lots, or in such lots or parcels as purchasers may want, and at prices so low as will insure their sale. The amount of cash payment will be fixed about as the buyer may wish—long extension being given to the balance at seven per cent. interest.

Apply to

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee, or
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary,
Office of Ogden, Sheldon & Co.,
Room 24, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the mill, the farm and the fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.

GRAIN can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00 per acre. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the new law (March, 1872), get 160 acres Free, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children Carried Free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for PAMPHLET containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address: LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN., Or 23 Fifth av., cor. Ninth st., N. Y.

FOR SALE,

Farms in Will County,

By GEORGE H. WARD, Joliet, Ill.

1,363-acre stock farm of Hon. J. D. Caton, 3 miles from Joliet extremely fertile and desirable; has elegant water and is well adapted for stock; can be divided in the line of buildings, fences, etc., at $50 per acre, on easy terms.

280-acre farm, adjoining Mokena, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., 29 miles from Chicago, known as the Richmond Farm; excellent orchard and grounds; very fine improvements; a most desirable place, and will be sold at its value for farming purposes.

221-acre farm one mile east of the city of Wilmington, on the C., A. & St. Louis R. R., known as the Lineberger Farm; has on it a valuable stone quarry; will be divided for subdivision; valuable for a stock farm.

Also many farms of from 40 to 200 acres in the vicinity of Lockport, Joliet, and Wilmington, at from $35 to $65 per acre.

Don't go by these good bargains now offered.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNITED STATES

Mortgage Company

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.00 GOLD.

This Company will loan on Improved Real Estate WITHOUT COMMISSIONS.

Office—Rooms 2 and 3, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

ALFRED W. MANSOME, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 412, 413, and 414, in Vol. 37 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the terms of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles B. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife, Mary O. Newell, Nelson M. Rand and his wife, Helen A. Rand, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiger, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles B. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Rand, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in part consideration of the purchase money for the estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust; for reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than four months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $3,333.34 payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest of said notes, [illegible] payable on March 17th, 1872, which interest became payable on the day last named, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority, power, and duties thereby conferred and created, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 2d day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 15, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 5, containing 650 16-100 acres, of [illegible] acre lot No. 607, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing 15 31-100 acres, and 109 acre lots numbered 612 and 613, containing together, 720 93-100 acres, and all the rights, privileges, benefits, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, for which will be required ready money. The above lands are situated in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and upon coal mines on the land have been opened, and good coal is [illegible]. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing elsewhere.

July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGER, Trustee.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction

OF THE

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred (500) miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 185 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall, through Jefferson to Texarkana, 65 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, 160 miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, 80 miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in one mile sections; the tracklaying by the mile; the ties by the one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridging, and tieing, extends from sixty days to nine months.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and, in letting the work, will be the judge of the responsibility of parties bidding; and will give preference to contractors having outfits on the ground, ready to commence work within ten days after the date of contract.

Profiles, estimates, and specifications can be seen at the office of the company in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain work up to date of general letting, [illegible] miles west of Longview.

Address until September 25, Council Bluffs, Iowa; after that date, Marshall, Texas.

G. M. DODGE,
Chief Engineer.

...AND A HALF DOLLARS ... WORTH OF ... REAL ESTATE ... R SALE. ... go Land Company ... in the next few months their ... property. ... between Chicago avenue and ... Halsted to Noble street. ... blocks of water front, already ... ver and the canal, and entire ... the water fronts, both having ... Also, blocks of various ... Northwestern Railway, with front ... and at moderate cost. ... desiring sites for manufacturing ... satisfactory locations, both as ... of foundry proprietors is particu- ... can be had of two hundred feet ... Division street and North av- ... DENCE LOTS ... is offered in single lots, or ... as purchasers may want, ... as will insure their sale. The ... will be fixed about as the ... long extension being given to ... per cent. interest. ... ON D. OGDEN, Trustee, or ... BOGUE, Secretary, ... Office of Ogden, Sheldon & Co., ... cor. Monroe and LaSalle sts. ... FIELD OF AMERICA! ... Free Homes, Good Markets. ... PACIFIC RAILROAD ... in Central and Western Minne- ... The best of Wheat Land; 2. ... the mill, the farm and the fire; ... and Natural Meadow, watered ... running streams—in a Healthful ... and Ague is unknown. ... shipped hence by lake to market as ... Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois ... these Lands from Lake Supe- ... of land close to track $4.00 to ... away $2.50 to $4.00 per acre. ... Warrantee Deeds; Northern ... selling at par, received for ... other unoccupied Lands present ... settlers. ... under the new law (March, 1872), ... the railroad, by one and two ... ATION AT REDUCED RATES ... principal points East to purchasers ... and to settlers on Government ... their wives and children ... the Northern Pacific Road. ... Colonies to get Railroad ... Homesteads close to the ... containing full information, ... New Homestead Law. Address: ... NORTHERN PACIFIC ... ST. PAUL, MINN. ... av., cor. Ninth st., N. Y. ... R SALE, ... in Will County, ... H. WARD, Joliet, Ill. ... farm of Hon. J. D. Caton, ... FINANCIAL. ... UNITED STATES ... nge Company ... NEW YORK. ... $5,000,000.00 GOLD. ... will loan on improved Real Estate ... ED W. SANSOME, Secretary. ... LEGAL NOTICE. ... CE OF SALE. ... RODOLPH DE STEIGUER. ... PROPOSALS. ... for the Construction OF THE ... & PACIFIC RAILWAY. ... Texas & Pacific Railway ... G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 23.

The local money market was rather less active to-day, the cause being a reduction in the amounts of currency ordered for the country. The grain-raising sections seem to have at last "heard from" Chicago about the collapse of the wheat corner, and determined to let up for a while on sending in wheat, while the receipts of corn are also falling off in sympathy.

The local demand for money continues good, but is promptly met, thus far, at the usual rate of 10 per cent per annum. The call for money has been, however, so profuse recently that the banks here have been obliged to order large amounts from New York, and it was estimated that not less than two million dollars arrived here to-day by express. Some of our bankers anticipate a hardening in rates before long.

The settlements following the collapse of the wheat corner have reduced the margins in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board of Trade to the extent of fully half a million dollars.

Eastern exchange was less plenty to-day, and decidedly firmer, owing to the large reductions in the balances to our favor in New York, due to the liberal shipments of currency to this city. It was quoted between banks at 75@80c per $1,000 discount. Counter rates were quoted at par selling, and buying at $1.25 per $1,000 discount.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling
United States 6's of '81	116½	116¾
5-20s of '62	114	114½
5-20s of '64	114½	114¾
5-20s of '65	114½	115
5-20s of '65 January and July	113½	113¾
5-20s of '67 January and July	114	114½
5-20s of '68 January and July	114	114½
10-40s	112	112½
United States 5s (new issue)	112½	ex int 112½
United States Currency 6s	113½	113¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		95@98
Illinois County and Township 10s		
Eastern exchange	1-10 par.	1-10 prem
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		108½@109½
Gold exchange		113½@113¾
Gold and gold coupons	113¼	113¾
Money on governments and gold		7 per cent.
Silver	103@104	
Land warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	133	143
80s not war 1812	93	98
40s not war 1812	46	48
Agricultural College land scrip		175@180

Revenue stamps 3@4 per cent discount.

Gold coupons worth ¼ more than gold.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Money opened at 4, advanced to 7 at noon, but fell off during the afternoon, closing steady at 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange was firmer, but closed easier at 108¼@109½ for loans, and 109½@109¾ for short sight. Gold active all day, opening at 113¾, falling to 113½, advancing to 113¾, falling to 114½, again advancing to 115¼, and closing at 113¼@113½. Loans made at 3 to 7 per cent for carrying. Treasury disbursements to-day, $58,000. The prepayment by the Sub-Treasury of the September interest, without rebate, commences next Monday. Clearings, $66,145,000. Governments opened dull and heavy at ⅛@¼ decline from yesterday, but improved on second call, and the market closes ⅛@¼ better than at opening, but very dull. State bonds steady and quiet. Stocks opened steady, but subsequently ruled dull and heavy. The feature to-day was Erie, which opened at 49¼, but there was a sharp decline until it reached 46¼, when it rallied to 47¼, again fell off to 46⅛, and again slightly rallied, closing at 46⅞@47. The decline, probably, is owing to the fall in London. Various reports are current relative to the decline. It is stated that the new syndicate at London had filled up; and another report was that Bischoffsheim was bearing the stock in London; also that parties who purchased heavily on European account, yesterday, sold out to-day. Drew's brokers are stated to have been heavy sellers of Erie, and others poured out the stock without regard to prices. A report that the receipts of Erie for August had decreased $36,000 assisted the decline. Panama was somewhat active, advancing from 130¼ to 133, and closing at 132, 10 per cent higher than a week ago. Other stocks generally dull, closing a trifle steadier.

Sterling, 108¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	116¾	Coups, '67	114¼
Coups, '62	115	Coups, '68	114½
Coups, '64	115	10-40s	112½
Coups, '65	115¼	Currency 6s	113
Coups, '65 (new)	114	New 5s	112½

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93½	Old Virginias	45½
New Tennessees	75	Old N. Carolinas	33
Old Tennessees	75½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	94	St. P. prefer'd	75½
W. U. Tel	71½	Wabash	73½
Quicksilver	41	Wabash preferred	85
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	95½
Wells & Fargo	83	Terre Haute	
Am. M. U. Ex	68	Terre Haute pref'd	
U. S. Ex	77	C. & A. (ex div)	112
Pacific Mail	76	C. & A. preferred	118
N. Y. Central	97	O. & M	49½
Erie	46¾	C. C. & C	85
Erie preferred	78	C. B. & Q	128
Harlem	116	Lake Shore	89½
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	34
Michigan Central	116½	Illinois Central	132½
Pittsburgh	93	Union Pacific stocks	38
Northwestern	77	Union Pacific bonds	88
N. W. preferred	88	Cent. Pacific bonds	101¾
Rock Island	113	Del., Lack & West'n	103½
N. J. Central	106½	B. H. & Erie	5
St. Paul	54		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, Aug. 23.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lexington st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Aug 20; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 42, in Block 1 of Block 1, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Aug 12; consideration, $450.

Lot 270, in Greene's South Branch Addition, dated Aug. 10; consideration, $9,125.

Park av, s e cor of Hoyne st, n f, 75x125 ft, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $10,000.

Western av, s e cor of Frankfort st, Lots 1 to 8, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $1,650.

Four lots adjoining the above, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $1,300.

Lincoln st, bet Harrison and Polk sts, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 25 of Lots 12, 13, &c., in Block 2, Rockwell's Add, dated July 10; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 38 in Boone's Add, in s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $3,000.

Calumet av, 40 ft s of Twenty-third st, e f, 40x160 feet, dated Aug 22; consideration, $4,000.

Clybourn av, bet North av and Kneer st, n e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug 14; consideration, $1,000.

Ohio st, east of and near North Franklin st, s f, 20 ft to alley, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 83, in Block 2, of Hodge's Subdivision of Shipman's e ½ w ½ of e ½ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated August 14; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 34, in same, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 35, in same, dated Aug 6; consideration, $1,200.

Warren av, 96 ft w of Robey st, n f, 30x124 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $5,000.

Burnside st, s of Thirty-fifth, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug 21; consideration, $1,200.

Undivided ½ of Lots 33 and 34, in Stadelmann's e ½ e ½ Sec 32, 39, 14, dated Aug 21; consideration, $1,350.

Oakley st, between Polk and Taylor, e f, 33½x124½ ft, dated July 31; consideration, $1,000.

24x125½ ft adjoining the above, dated July 31; consideration, $1,000.

Frankfort st, bet Western and Holstein avs, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug 21; consideration, $800.

Lot 93, in Fitch's Block 26, of Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $850.

Lot 42, in Block 11, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $700.

Rumsey st, bet Emily and Jane sts, e f, 50x128½ ft, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $2,000.

Bremer st, n of Chicago av, w f, 22 ft to alley, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $900.

Lots 4 to 6 and s 22½ ft Lot 3, Tillen's Block 40, in Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 22; consideration, $1,325.

Lots 15 and 16 in Block 3, and Lot 27 in Block 4 of Magie and High's Addition, dated Jan 26; consideration, $5,700.

Johnson street, between Twelfth and Taylor streets, east front, 25 feet to alley, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 34 in Block 13, Section 7, 39, 14, dated June 21; consideration, $740.

Lots 7 to 9 of Lots 60 and 61, in Ellis East Addition, dated May 15; consideration $11,000.

Lot 14, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Section 20, 39, 14, dated July 15; consideration, $1,250.

May street, south of McMullen Court, west front 20 feet to alley, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $1,600.

West Taylor street, 140 feet west of Oakley street, north front, 24x150 feet, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $800.

Sumner st, 24 ft s of Twenty-eighth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $825.

Oakley st, bet Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 33x125½ ft, dated July 31; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 2, in Block 4, in Domistock's Lot 1 to 8, in Block 14, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $1,050.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 3, in Block 1, of Hitchcock's n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated July 30; consideration, $125.

Lots 2 and 7 of Lots 9 to 10, in Block 3, Hyde Park, dated June 22; consideration, $5,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 23.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,988	4,920	3,748	3,948
Wheat, bu	220,492	100,069	88,819	1,265
Corn, bu	248,665	188,214	278,123	235,762
Oats, bu	78,704	93,10	33,065	38,024
Rye, bu	5,800	13,270	14,501	11,200
Barley, bu	9,600	33,290	8,379	29,938
Grass seed, lbs	39,203	190,49	92,880	114,930
Flax seed, lbs	148,400	328,740	20,680	
Broom corn, lbs	19,180	46,690	19,600	25,000
Cured meats, lbs	35,300	6,484	217,000	428,202
Beef, brls			117	
Pork, brls			226	818
Lard, lbs	2,440	3,820	75,900	61,140
Tallow, lbs	16,400	14,270	19,850	
Butter, lbs	64,180	52,770	28,830	61,463
Live hogs, No	11,831	4,201	8,777	5,980
Cattle, No	1,814	1,298	1,147	349
Sheep, No	1,178	1,036		646
Hides, lbs	109,600	123,028	25,800	28,870
Highwines, brls	615	430	160	635
Wool, lbs	47,518	72,720	33,000	24,000
Potatoes, bu	632	1,316		
Lumber, m	4,014	4,093	1,679	2,463
Shingles, m	2,750	1,440	1,475	1,705
Lath, m	195	213	133	390
Salt, brls		7,299	395	1,408

Withdrawn yesterday from store for city consumption: 4,238 bu wheat; 3,551 bu corn; 1,000 bu oats; 300 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 636 cars wheat; 664 cars corn; 77 cars oats; 14 cars rye; 24 cars barley. Total (1,415 cars), or 530,000 bu.

There was no new development of facts to-day, in regard to the late wheat corner. It was generally understood that Mr. Diamond will pay 100 cents on the dollar, but will need a little time. Mr. Scranton proposes to pay 50c on the dollar now, without repudiating the remainder. J. B. Lyon & Co. have not yet defined their position, though there are rumors afloat to the effect that they have said they will pay in full when the extent of their losses is ascertained. But the present attitude of the firm scarcely warrants this conclusion. We stated this morning that Lyon refused to sign the checks for margins deposited with the Treasurer of the Board of Trade to secure the fulfilment of his contracts. The Board of Directors have hitherto been appealed to in such cases of refusal, and have instructed the Treasurer to pay over the money to the parties to whom it belonged. But in the present case they decline to do this unless they receive an indemnity bond, securing them from liability to the general creditors of the firm for the money thus paid out. The point was loudly argued on 'Change to-day, whether the rule of the Board authorizing the Directors to make such an order on the Treasurer will hold good in law; the Directors evidently fear that it will not, and have therefore decided to protect themselves.

There was another rumor to the effect that some of the creditors of the Lyon firm had offered to settle their wheat contracts on the basis of $1.26 per bu, while Lyon had offered to settle at $1.20.

Munn & Scott still deny that they had anything to do with the corner. As trading is at present conducted it is difficult to find out who deals and who does not; but the general impression on the Board is that Mr. Diamond was operating largely in wheat for Munn & Scott.

The acquiescence of the grain warehousemen with the request made by the banks, that arrangements should be made for cancelling all grain receipts before grain is shipped out, was not much discussed to-day, though it met with general approval. The great point now is to commence right. That is, it should be made certain that the amount of grain in store is equal to the amount of paper afloat; and then the two processes of registration and cancellation will, in all probability, *keep* the balance even in the future. But, if at the outset the new system be overloaded with the errors of the old, it may only prevent a big evil from growing worse, and only *defer* the date of a grand collapse, not prevent it. It is all very well to provide against the over issue and the reissue of grain receipts now, but it should also be ascertained that the circulation is no more than equal to the deposits to begin with. "Start fair, and you may keep fair."

It is not yet known what measures will be adopted to secure the cancellation of receipts by the Registrar. The objection has been raised that the warehouseman has no right to insist upon the cancellation of a receipt, nor on any other condition than the surrender of the receipt, when the delivery of the grain is demanded, and proffer made of the storage charges; while there may be some shippers who will refuse to take the trouble to procure the cancellation of the receipts before presenting them at the warehouse. This is a difficulty which can be obviated; but it will possibly require the passage of some rule by the Board of Trade, making it an offence against the Board to refuse to carry out the proposed arrangements.

THE MARKETS.

There was rather less of trading on 'Change to-day, but a steadier feeling all round, and very few variations in price from the averages of yesterday, except in freights. Our receipts of grain continue to be large, and the shipping movement was relatively light, being retarded by a sharp advance in lake freights. The collapse of the corner in wheat seems to have given a bad blow to mere speculative trading in all departments, which causes a dullness that promises to continue for some time at least. After a while the speculative mania will probably rage as strongly as ever, unless checked by the action of the Board of Trade. There was no quotable change in prices of groceries, though sugars were somewhat firm, while coffees, soaps, and syrups seemed to be working easier. The general market was lacking in activity, both the local and outside demands apparently being confined to supplying immediate wants. Stocks are in good working order. The dry goods market exhibited a little more animation than during the preceding days of the week, but the volume of trade was, after all, light, and by no means up to the expectations of jobbers. Prices underwent few changes, and none of importance. Standard seasonable fabrics are being held with uniform firmness, while unseasonable goods, and undesirable styles generally, are easy. The butter market was in much the same condition as noted from day to day for the past fortnight or more, choice grades continuing scarce and firm, while the poorer sorts were neglected and easy. In the cheese market increased firmness was noticeable. The recent advance in Liverpool of 2s, and the upward movement of prices in New York, induce a firmer feeling here, and quotations were to-day advanced 1-2c, or to 10a12c for Western factory, and to 12a13c for New York do. Coal was quiet and firm as previously quoted. There was more doing in the fish market, without visible change in values, the market ruling steady at former quotations. Dried fruits were in good request and were generally firmer. No new features were developed in the hides, leather, oils, paints and wood markets. The attendance of buyers upon the market for lumber, at the yards, continues large, and a very satisfactory business is being transacted. The stocks are equal to all requirements of the trade. No new features were developed in the markets for metals, iron, or naval stores. The inquiry for nails continues large, and $6.00 rates are fully adhered to. The supply is ample. Building materials were in active inquiry and the tendency of prices is to a higher range. Poultry is in fair request at full prices, while the demand for potatoes is of an exceedingly light character. Wool was fairly active and steady at the changes noted in prices yesterday. Eggs were dull at 12½a13c per dozen. Salt was active, and held firmly. Railroad freights were firm.

Highwines were dull at yesterday's decline; but not quotably lower, though New York was quoted easier. Sales were restricted to 50 brls at 89 1-2c per gallon. The market closed with sellers at 89 1-2c, and buyers at 89a89 1-4c.

Lake freights were less active, but again stronger, owing to a scarcity of vessels and continued large grain receipts, which enabled carriers to insist on an advance. Two charters were made early at 10c for corn to Buffalo, but 11c was asked immediately afterwards. A total of 10 charters was reported, which will carry out 55,000 bu wheat, and 180,000 bu corn. The market closed at 11 1-2c asked for wheat, 10 1-2c for corn, and 7c for oats, by sail, to Buffalo. Corn to Oswego was quoted at 16c; do to Kingston, 17c. Through rates to Portland and Boston were 25c on corn.

Provisions were quiet but strong, at about the same prices as yesterday. Mess pork was in some demand all through the session, but buyers and sellers were apart. Lard was neglected. Meats were in request, and quoted scarce, with almost none offering. Our stocks of meat are worked down to a very low point, and some of our baconcurers, both here and in other cities, are understood to be preparing to take hold of the mess pork on a large scale, and smoke it into bacon. They can get 170a175 lbs of first-class bacon out of the brl, and the process would be a paying one at present prices, as the cost of smoking is but small. If we take into the account the fact that the great bulk of our Western pork is now held in Chicago, we shall see that a big demand for our pork is far from improbable. The holders of the Chicago pork claim that they have had this state of things in mind all along, and that they bought the pork on its merits, without a thought of a corner, and furthermore, that they are not running a corner. The last part of the statement would probably require more salt to make it palatable than would be needed to furnish the brine for a barrel of pork; but the former would be reasonable, if it were not for the fact that they have paid far more for the pork they now control than they needed to have paid. The belief that mess pork is worth $15.00 per brl to keep is a very poor single reason for giving $15.00 for it, when just as good pork could be bought for $13.50, to say nothing of the sharp practice of paying nothing at all for a round ... brls, which one operator on the Chicago floor seems to have indulged in. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $14.87 1-2a15.00; do seller September, $14.87 1-2a15.00; do seller October, $13.00a13.50; do seller December, $12.00a12.25; do seller the year, $12.00. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8 1-2c; do seller the year, nominal at 8 1-4c; summer lard, 8 1-8a8 1-4c; dry salted shoulders, 6 3-4a6 7-8c; do rough sides, 8 3-4a9c; do short ribs, 9 1-4c; sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1-2c. Bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11a13c; and do ham, 14a16c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $31.00a32.00. City tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 200,000 lbs shoulders at 6 3-4c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 9 1-4c.

Flour was rather more active, owing to the fact that some holders were willing to make concessions corresponding in some measure to the decline in the price of wheat. The inquiry was principally for local consumption, and new ground winters were in fair demand. Bran was dull and easier. Sales were reported of 175 brls white winter extras on p.t.; 100 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls do at $9.00; 232 brls do (Southern) at $7.00; 100 brls spring extras at $7.00; 54 brls do at $5.80; 50 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do (low) at $5.00; 100 brls do on p. t.; 50 brls spring superfines at $4.00; 50 brls do at $3.75. Total, 1,111 brls. Also, 50 tons bran, at $12.00 o. t.; 50 brls kiln-dried corn-meal, at $2.40.

Wheat was less active—really dull during a great part of the session—and much steadier than heretofore. There was considerable fluctuation in prices; but these changes occurred rapidly, leaving prices uniform for a long time together. Shippers operated much less extensively than yesterday, being deterred by the greater scarcity of freight room, and the higher rates demanded by carriers. Yet they took hold to a fair extent in the after part of the session. General option trading was also dull, but numerous settlements were made, and a few shorts for next month were filled; there was little new trading. Present prices encourage legitimate buyers, as offering a good shipping margin, while receipts are expected to decrease soon. But a great many operators are yet unable to see how they stand on the wheat deal, and are unwilling to launch out into new trade till they know exactly how much of bottom there is to it. The speculative trading was principally for this month, most of the August deals having been settled up except those which are awaiting settlement at the hands of the late combination. The receipts continue large, showing that the most extensive preparations had been made to send in wheat here this month; and the wheel once set in motion can only be stopped slowly. Seller September opened at $1.13, advanced to $1.14, receded to $1.12, advanced to $1.12 3-4, and closed at $1.12 1-2. Seller the month sold at $1.12a1.14, closing at $1.12 1-4. Seller October sold at 1 1-4a1-2c above September. Seller the year sold at $1.11a1.11 1-2. No. 2 spring was in better request, and firmer, closing at 99 1-2c. No. 1 do closed at $1.16 1-2a1.17 outside of special houses. Winter wheat was quiet, but relatively firm. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring wheat at $1.19; 2,400 bu do at $1.18; 6,400 bu do at $1.17; 800 bu do at $1.16; 56,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.12 1-2; 26,400 bu do at $1.12 1-4; 81,600 bu do at $1.12; 8,800 bu No. 3 do at $1.00; 2,400 bu do at 99 1-2c; 1,200 bu do at 99c; 2,400 bu do at 98 1-2c; 10,000 bu do at 98c; 2,000 bu do at 97 1-2c; 2,000 bu do at 97 1-4c; 13,200 bu rejected at 87c; 3,600 bu do at 86c; 2,400 bu do at 85c; 400 bu No 3 winter wheat at $1.00. Total, 223,800 bu.

Corn was less active, but firm at about yesterday's prices, owing to a strong New York market, and considerable lightening of receipts here. The shipping demand was fair early; but it fell off when vessel owners advanced their views. The demand was then principally for fresh receipts which would carry over into September without addition to the regular 2c storage. These brought 1-4a1-2c above the price of regular. There was very little demand for options, and this part of the market was continuously dull, but steady. Seller September opened at 39c, and declined to 38 3-8c at the close. Seller the month was steady at 37 5-8a37 3-4c. Seller last half of September was nominal at 38 3-4a39c. Rejected was easier, closing at 37 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 6,200 bu No. 1 corn at 39c; 14,000 bu No. 2 do at 38 1-8c; 82,000 bu do at 38c; 20,400 bu do at 37 3-4c; 82,400 bu do at 37 1-2c; 2,400 bu yellow at 38 3-4c; 1,600 bu do at 38 1-2c; 1,200 bu do at 38 1-4c; 800 bu rejected at 35 1-2c; 3,200 bu do at 35 1-4c; 12,000 bu do at 35c. Total, 232,400 bu.

Oats were dull but firm at yesterday's prices, there being little demand except for the supply of the city trade. Cash No. 2 or seller the month sold at 26 3-4a27c, closing at the outside. Seller September was little better than nominal at 25 1-4a25c. Rejected was salable at 20c; but slow at anything above that figure. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 (special house) at 27 1-4c; 13,000 bu do at 27c; 3,600 bu do at 26 3-4c; 1,260 bu rejected at 20 1-2c; 19,200 bu do at 20c; 600 bu do at 21 1-2c; 600 bu do at 21 1-4c. Total, 38,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the decline recently noted; the receipts are rather liberal, but the demand is also fair. Sales to-day were 3,200 bu No. 2 at 54c; 800 bu rejected at 44c, and 2,400 bu do at 43c. Total, 6,400 bu.

Barley was in good shipping demand on new No. 2, and the market ruled strong at 64c. No. 3 was dull and easier at 48a49c. Rejected was slow at 30c. Seller September was stronger, selling freely at 60 1-2a61c, and closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 64c; 400 bu at 63c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 49c; 800 bu do at 48c; 800 bu rejected at 30c; 400 bu no grade at 20c; 400 bu by sample at 65c; 800 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 45c. Total, 8,800 bu.

PETROLEUM.

The petroleum report for July shows a slight increase of production over the preceding month of 964 barrels. This increase is partly due to new wells, but partly to an increased flow in old wells. A well was struck at the close of the month in an entirely new region, which promises to open an extensive district to production. The tables of production, as prepared by the Titusville *Herald*, are as follows:

	Brls.
Total shipment of crude for July, 1872, of barrels of 45 gallons	559,473
Add to reduce to brls of 43 gallons each	26,022
Total shipments of brls of 43 gals each	585,495
Stock on hand July 1	990,729
Stock on hand Aug. 1	979,166
Deduct decrease on Aug. 1	11,563
Total production during July	573,932
Average per day in July, 1872, for 31 days	18,513
Average per day in July, 1871	17,261
Daily increase July, 1872, over July, 1871	1,252

STOCK.

	Brls.
Stock in iron tanks	508,063
Stock at the wells	223,183
Stock in refiners' hands	57,858
Stock in Pipe Co.'s tanks	181,567
Total stock	979,166

SHIPMENTS.

To New York	184,692
To Cleveland	107,633
To Boston	13,690
To Philadelphia	83,988
To Pittsburgh	148,643
To other points	20,828
Total	559,473

PRICE.

The market fluctuated considerably during the month. Opening at $3.70 on the Upper Creek, touched as low as $3.42 1-2 on the 11th, but reacted and closed at $3.62 1-2. On the Lower Creek it opened at $3.77 1-2, went as low as $3.50 on the 15th, and at the close of the month reached $3.60.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, the grain markets were moderately active, and all were steady except wheat, which was firmer. Pork was dull. The following sales were made on the call: 5,000 bu wheat at $1.12 3-4; 5,000 bu do at $1.12 1-2; 10,000 bu do, seller September, at $1.12 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.12 5-8; 10,000 bu do at $1.12 3-4; 25,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.11 1-2; 20,000 bu corn, seller September, at 38 3-8c; 5,000 bu do at 38 1-2c; 5,000 bu do, seller last half September, at 38 7-8c; 5,000 bu do at 39c; 10,000 bu oats at 27 1-4c; 5,000 bu do at 27 3-8c; 20,000 bu do, seller the year, at 25 3-4c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller August	$14.75	$15.00
Mess pork, seller September	14.87½	
Mess pork, seller December	....	12.20
Mess pork, seller the year	....	....
Lard, cash	....	....
Lard, seller December	....	....
Lard, seller the year	....	....
Wheat, cash	1.12½	1.12¾
Wheat, seller September	1.12½	1.12¾
Wheat, seller October	1.12½	1.14
Wheat, seller the year	1.11½	1.11¾
Corn, cash	....	37¾
Corn, seller September	38¾	38¾
Corn, seller last half September	38¾	39
Corn, seller October	....	....
Oats, cash	27¼	27½
Oats, seller September	25¾	26
Oats, seller the year	25½	....

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23.

BUTTER—The condition of the butter market was unchanged. Only a light movement was witnessed at the annexed quotations: Strictly choice dairy at 21@24c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Continues in fair request, with prices steady and uniform. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Grabampton, 39c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 36c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no abatement in the demand, and a firm, healthy feeling prevaded the market. Following are the prices now current: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; Utica cement, $3.00@3.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $3.00@3.10; marble dust, $3.50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1.20@1.50; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $9.00@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 50 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7 50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 40	15 00
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	16 00
18x22 to 18x30	8 25	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	20 50
28x38 to 28x44	13 00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52		25 50
32x54 to 34x56		27 50
34x58 to 34x60		30 00
36x60 to 40x60		32 00

BEANS—Continue in meagre inquiry, and an easy feeling prevails. We quote: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice premium, and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

BROOM CORN—The inquiry was small at the appended range of prices: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair; prime, $75.00@120.00 per ton, and brush $100.00@150.00.

CHEESE—The recent advance of 2 shillings in Liverpool, and the consequent advance in New York, has imparted a firmer tone to the market here, and quotations were to-day marked up a ½c all around. The demand is good for the season, and stocks are in fine condition. We revise our list: New York factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 11@12c.

COAL—Was again quoted steady and firm. Trade was fair so far as hard descriptions were concerned, but dull for bituminous coals. We make no change in our quotations as follows: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $6.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Dealers reported a small demand, but prices are well sustained. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.45; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₽ set; flour hoop poles, $12.50@15.00 ₽ m; pork and tierce poles, $20.00@25.00 ₽ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 ₽ m.

EGGS—The market was dull at a range of 12½@14c per dozen for choice packages.

FISH—Trade in this department continues steadily to improve, and prices seem to be working a little firmer, but the stocks are now ample and no decided advance is looked for either in lake or saltwater descriptions. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $4.85@5.00; No. 2 do, $4.70@4.80; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; bx herring, 35@38c; scaled, 38@40c; California No. 1, ...; box herring, scaled, $8.50@9.00; ... mackerel, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—No changes were noted in the condition of the market for this line of goods. A fair business is now doing both in domestic and imported fruits, and prices are more settled. We quote: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 14@16c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11½@12½c; raisins, $2.50@2.65; blackberries, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 25@31c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 7½@8½c; apples, southern, 6½@7½c; do Western, 7@8½c; Michigan, 9½@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples more plenty. Grapes and pears doing better. Peaches are going off quite lively this morning, and all will be closed out at about the range quoted. The closing up of yesterday's receipts was as low as 25@30c per basket. No box peaches in of account. Sales: Apples—40 brls poor at $1.25; 75 good at $3.00; 200 choice at $3.50; 75 fancy, Maiden Blush, at $3.75. Peaches—200 baskets, very small, at 25@30c; 325 small at 40c; 300 fair at 45c; 650 at 50c; 300 good at 58@60c; 40 choice at 65c; 325 choice Crawfords at 70c; 150 fancy do at 90c@$1.00. Pears—20 boxes common at 40c; 60 good to choice Bartletts at 70@80c. Grapes—12 cases (24 lbs) poor at 50c; 20 good at $1.00; 40 fresh and choice at $1.25; 10 at $1.50; 10 cases (36 lbs paper boxes) at $1.50@2.75; 1,500 lbs poor at 3c per lb; 60 boxes at 2½c. Berries—In light supply. Sales: Blackberries—10 cases at $2.40 per case; 23 at $2.50. Whortleberries—20 bu at $4.00. Melons—Sales: Watermelons—2,000 fair to good size at $10.00@15.00 per 100; 1,300 assorted at $18.00@20.00. Muskmelons—80 doz at 75c@$1.00 per doz.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade was again reported quiet, without change in values. Coffees, soaps, and syrups were rather easy, while sugars, rice, spices, and most other articles in the list ruled steady and firm. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@7¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 22½@23c; prime do, 22½@22½c; good do, 21½@22c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12½c; granulated, 12½@12½c; A. standard, 11½@11¾c; do No. 2 11½c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, 11@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@10c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair to good do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@55c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 21½@22½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½a10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@5½c.

HAY—The supply of prime old hay is about exhausted, but the new crop is now coming forward with considerable freedom, and prices are working easier. There is a steady fair demand for pressed timothy for shipment South and East, and a growing demand for the Lake Superior and lumber regions. Dealers are now paying the annexed prices: On Track—Old timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@19.00; do, ... pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. New timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@14.00; new prairie, beater pressed, $9.00@10.50.

HIDES—Were quoted fairly active at former quotations. We repeat our list: Green butchers', 9½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12c; part cured, 10c; green calf, 15c; dry flint, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint 21c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The market was moderately active, and prices ruled firm at the advance noted in our last issue:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5 10@	7c
Bar iron	5 3-10@	5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 8 10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 8 10@	6 3-10 rates
Hoop	5 8 10@	6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6 10@	5 9-40 rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 3-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9 10@	5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	23	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21½	
Sheet iron	6¼	@ 7 rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½ rates
German plow steel	11	@ 12½ rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@ 12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	11	@ 12 rates

LEATHER—This market was reasonably active and the feeling was again firm for all goods in the line. Stocks are still small, but are being steadily augmented, and our dealers will soon be prepared to promptly meet all demands. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ₽ lb	40@	43
Kip, ₽ lb	90@	1.10
Kip veals	1.00@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₽ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₽ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	23@	25
Collar, ₽ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	37
Rough upper, heavy	32@	35
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@	35
"B A" sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	45@	48
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00	
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00	
French calf, 24 to 30 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 30 to 40 lbs	1.40@	2.10
French calf, 40 to 50 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Business in this department exhibited a good degree of activity, and for tin plate prices tend upward. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs 43c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 18c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c; ... 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—The inquiry was larger than for some time past, and prices were stronger. We quote:

Manilla rope, ₽ lb	19	@ 21
Sisal rope, ₽ lb	17	@ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₽ lb	21	@ 23
Marline, ₽ lb	21	@ 23
Tarred rope, ₽ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ₽ bale	5.00	@6.50
Pitch, ₽ brl	6.50	@7.25
Tar, ₽ brl	6.00	@6.50

NAILS—Few new features were developed in this market to-day. Trade was again active and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. 10d to 60d, ₽ keg, $6.00; 8d, $6.25; 6d, do $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; 3d do fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c discount ₽ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Were dull and unchanged. We quote: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do, boiled, 95c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@63c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain quiet at the prices given below:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POTATOES—The condition of this market is anything but satisfactory to dealers. The supply is in excess of the demand, and prices are easy. We quote: New at $1.00@1.40 ₽ brl, and 30@40c ₽ bu.

POULTRY—Trade was fair, and few changes were made in our price-list: Spring chickens, $3.00@3.00; old at $4.00; turkeys at 12½@13c ₽ lb.

SALT—Met with a good demand on shipping account, and dealers were firm in their views at unchanged quotations: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse Diamond, C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.75.

SEEDS—Were in better inquiry and firmer. The supply is ample. We quote: Timothy at $2.90@3.00 for good; $3.00@3.10 for prime; clover, $5.95@6.00.

Sweet Potatoes—In good supply and were in moderate demand. Sales 25 brls yellow at $4.00@4.50; 15 boxes do at 60c; 40 brls red at $2.50@3.00.

TEAS—Only a moderate degree of activity was witnessed in this market to-day, neither the local nor outside demand being very considerable. Prices were unchanged, ruling steady, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@85c.

TOBACCO—The tobacco market was firm, as previously quoted. The following prices are current:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80; choice, 60@70c; common, 45@50c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@40c; medium, ...; common stems, 24@26c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

Vegetables—Sales: Corn—600 doz at 7@8c per doz. Onions—10 brls choice at $2.50. Turnips—10 brls at $3.00. Beets—10 brls at $3.00.

WOOD—Remains firm at following prices: Beach, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11.50@12.00; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The aggregate demand was moderately large, and quotations ruled comparatively firm, as follows:

Tub, choice, extra	65 @68c
Tub, common	60 @65c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	55 @60c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40 @44c
Fleece, X good condition, light	55 @60c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	40 @44c
Fleece, medium good condition, light	55 @57c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	50 @55c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	47 @50c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	38 @43c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40 @45c
Super, pulled	50 @55c
Extra pulled	50 @60c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Agents report a good inquiry, and prices were more uniform. We quote:

Chicago to	4th Class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and up-wards	Grain in bulk	Dressed meats in bulk	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs.
Boston	.50	$1.00			
New York	.45	.90	.45	.65	.90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.40	.80	.40	.60	.80
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10			
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.35	.70	.35	.51	
Wheeling	.35	.70	.35	.51	
Newark, O.	.30	.60	.30	.45	
Cleveland	.22	.44	.22	.37	
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60		.45	
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.30	.60			
Akron, O.	.30	.60			
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10			
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40			
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40			
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40			
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20			

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 22.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,773	4,973	250
Tuesday	2,399	17,782	672
Wednesday	2,829	21,429	726
Thursday	1,814	11,831	1,178
Friday	1,092	7,332	473
Total	12,814	61,096	3,315
Same time last week	15,478	90,236	6,781
Week before last	12,079	53,632	4,640

Shipments during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	941	8,850	....
Tuesday	1,473	7,126	....
Wednesday	1,384	8,619	....
Thursday	1,147	8,777	....
Total	4,945	30,982	....

CATTLE—The condition of this market was unchanged in any essential particular. The dullness and depressions prevalent during the preceding days of the week were features of the market to-day, and there is nothing in its present surroundings to lead to the belief that there will be any immediate change for the better. Unless the receipts of Texas and half fattened native cattle are greatly diminished there can be no improvement in the tone of the market here aside from meeting the wants of feeders and the local city trade as there is no considerable demand for these descriptions of stock, and whatever surplus there may be after the wants of these two classes of buyers have been satisfied can only be disposed of at a sacrifice. The quality of the stock on sale to-day was miserable, the offerings embracing no really choice and few that could with any propriety be classed above medium. The fresh receipts embraced a few bunches of fair to good steers, but the stale cattle were, almost without exception, of the inferior to medium sorts, for which the prevailing prices were $2.00@5.00. During the forenoon shippers were virtually out of the market, barely half a dozen sales being reported in their favor, but later they took hold with a little more freedom, some 800 head finding their way into their hands. Stock steers commanced relatively better prices than any other class of stock, as the supply was comparatively light, while the demand was good. Cows, scallawag steers and thin Texans have suffered most in the present decline, as of these descriptions the offerings largely consisted. The extreme range of prices paid to-day was $1.85@6.40, with most of the transfers within the range of $2.25@5.25. With two or three exceptions nothing sold over $5.75. Through Texans were neglected at $1.75@2.75, while the northern-wintered were not wanted at over $3.00@4.50. The market closed dull, with many common cattle unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@3.75
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
33	Texan cattle, (corn fed)	1,183	$3.80
18	choice steers	1,248	5.80
18	Texas cattle (corn fed)	964	2.80
74	Texas cattle (corn fed)	1,053	3.00
57	Texas cattle (corn fed)	874	2.87½
107	Texas cattle (corn fed)	980	3.25
21	Texas cattle	1,161	3.60
16	Texas cattle	993	2.60
16	fairish steers	1,141	4.65
15	medium steers	1,147	5.20
17	butchers' stock	1,136	3.50
17	butchers' stock	1,185	3.50
45	medium steers	1,186	5.30
102	good steers	1,310	5.65
16	medium steers	1,147	5.20
30	Texas cattle	659	1.85
65	Texas cattle	699	2.00
16	stockers	948	4.00
25	stockers	1,050	4.00
10	stockers	862	3.60
22	rough thin steers	1,362	4.50
18	choice steers	1,390	5.75
18	choice steers	1,020	5.00
28	stockers	998	4.25
11	stockers	971	4.00
22	stockers	975	4.00
35	choice steers	1,490	6.40
25	Texas cattle	1,133	3.80
38	choice steers	1,238	5.80
16	Cherokee stockers	832	2.50
44	Texan cows	717	2.00
10	Cherokee stockers	693	2.25
19	Texas cattle	980	3.50
21	Texas cattle	845	3.00
20	Texas cattle	935	2.60
35	Texas cattle	861	3.00
40	Texas cattle	885	3.30
18	Texas cattle	1,061	3.40
57	stockers	974	2.87½

HOGS—There was a quiet, easy feeling in this market to-day, and a further reduction was sustained. The receipts were comparatively light,—reaching only 7,332,—but advices from the East were unfavorable, and this fact, together with the continued hot weather, checked the demand, and the offerings proved considerably in excess of the wants of the trade. Opening sales were at yesterday's prices, but the market soon weakened to the extent of fully 5c. Sales were slow at $4.35@4.50 for inferior to choice,—chiefly at $4.40@4.65 for heavy, and $4.60@4.75 for light.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	238	$4.50	51	221	$4.75	65	214	$4.55
132	285	4.35	46	209	4.70	31	285	4.60
56	230	4.75	59	185	4.70	72	194	4.80
62	209	4.80	59	183	4.70	69	213	4.75
62	224	4.75	79	211	4.65	56	220	4.75
61	166	4.75	60	225	4.65	60	237	4.45
208	210	4.75	81	203	4.75	45	235	4.35
112	205	4.65	40	260	4.75	160	251	4.70
57	244	4.65	69	217	4.75	64	218	4.75
27	249	4.75	47	221	4.75	49	238	4.75
110	267	4.75	57	241	4.75	56	228	4.70
27	240	4.70	51	221	4.70	24	183	4.20
119	194	4.80	52	315	4.75	23	223	4.45
167	196	4.80	43	310	4.50	53	189	2.95
238	224	4.75	46	263	4.50	81	240	4.37½
112	216	4.60	50	255	4.50	53	247	4.37½
57	206	4.75	63	208	4.65	55	256	4.40
56	187	4.75	43	250	4.40	61	199	4.65
60	181	4.75	81	294	4.45	46	286	4.55
66	288	4.55	29	289	4.45	64	202	4.80
37	240	4.75	47	265	4.40	32	147	4.80
48	253	4.50	57	211	4.60	61	232	4.70
65	186	4.80						

SHEEP—No change was noted in the sheep market. The demand was light, and prices were weak at $3.00@5.00 (per 100 lbs, for common to extra.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 23.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,014	1,679
Shingles, m	2,750	1,475
Lath, pieces, m	195	133

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,093	2,463
Shingles, m	1,440	1,705
Lath, pieces, m	213	390

CARGOES—The demand to-day was active, both on city and interior account, but as the offerings were small, a light business was transacted—the prices realized being about the same as last noted. At the close only two cargoes remained over.

Following are the prices current from the places named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₽ m	$ 3.50@3.75
Ludington, ₽ m	3.25
Pentwater, ₽ m	3.00
Muskegon, ₽ m	2.50
White Lake, ₽ m	2.50
Grand River, ₽ m	2.50
Saginaw, ₽ m	5.75@6.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₽ cord	3.50
Railroad ties	13c
Two Rivers—lumber, ₽ m	2.50
Ahnepee—wood, ₽ cord	3.50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@.06c
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13c
Ahnepee—shingles	.80c
Menominee	4.50
Oconto	5.00@5.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	19.00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14.50@15.50
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.50
Joist and scantling	11.37½@11.75
Shingles	2.75@3.00
Lath	2.50@2.75
Pickets	10.00@11.00

We note the following sales:

Cargo schr Florence, from White Lake, 90 m ft common mixed at $13.50 for inch and $12.25 for 2-inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Dawn, from Manistee, 80 m ft at $20 for 3x12s 20 ft and over, and at $13.50 for 3x12s 18 ft; balance joist and scantling at $12.50; lath at $2.75. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schooner White Oak, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Dan Hayes, from Manistee, 155 m ft at $20 for 2x12s 20 ft, and at $12.50 for balance 2-inch, Manistee tally. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The inquiry for all grades continues active and prices rule firm as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@53.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42.00
Common flooring	30.00@31.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	....
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00
Dry fencing	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@20.00
Pickets, square	12.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@33.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	35.00@50.00
Cherry	35.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Following are the quotations now current:

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.12½
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......Aug. 23.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 20 bxs fish, and sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Ozaukee, 90 bxs fish, and sundries.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 22 bxs fish, and sundries.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 20 bxs fish, 20 m lumber, and sundries.

Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Prop Pathfinder, Erie, sundries.

Schr Stella, Packard's Pier, 45 cds wood.

Schr Enterprise, Haugner Mills, 170 m lumber, 200 m shingles.

Schr Ida, Manistee, 190 m lumber.

Schr Welland, Ludington, 130 m lumber.

Schr Florence, White Lake, 90 m lumber.

Schr Agnes L. Potter, Milwaukee, 800 tons iron ore.

Schr Kate E. Howard, Manistee, 160 m lumber.

Scow Wm Bates, St. Joseph, 45 cds wood.

Scow Topsey, Evanston, 16 yds gravel.

Scow Champion, Grosse Point, 28 yds gravel.

Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 850 m lumber.

Barge Contest, Muskegon, 260 m lumber.

Barge Albert Peshtigo, 360 m lumber.

Prop Missouri, Buffalo, 3,000 brls salt, 17 tons railroad iron.

Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 209 m lumber.

Schr Little Belle, White Lake, 133 m lumber.

Schr Gibson, Willett's Pier, 60 cds wood.

Schr John Hibbard, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.

Schr Herald, Cedar River, 150 m lumber.

Schr T. M. Forrest, Manistee, 170 m lumber.

Scow Dan Hayes, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

Scow Annie Tonine, Manistee, 120 m lumber.

Barge Comet, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 262 m lath and 28 m pickets.

Prop Chas Reitz, Manistee, 180 m lumber.

Schr Harmony, Manistee, 360 m lumber.

Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 213 m lumber, 50 m lath.

Prop Geo Dunbar, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.

Prop Geo. P. Heath, Holland, 50 cds wood.

Schr Reciprocity, Menominee, 260 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Milwaukee Belle, Lt. Suamico, 223 m lumber, 60 m lath.

Schr G. Ellen, Ahnapee, 240 telg poles, 219 ties, 66 cds wood.

Schr Coral, Hamlin, 100 m lumber, 61 m lath.

Schr Jas. Couch, Erie, 1,415 tons hard coal.

Schr Gem, South Haven, 70 cds wood.

Schr J B Newland, Manistee, 160 m lumber.

Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr General Siegel, Manistee, 146 m lumber.

Schr R. B. Hubbard, Pentwater, 60 m lumber, 300 m shingles.

CLEARED.......Aug. 23.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Ahnapee, sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 50 brls pork, and sundries.

Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 28,228 bu corn, 4 brls lard, and sundries.

Prop Ocean, Montreal, 16,000 bu corn, 196 bales broom corn.

Prop City of Toledo, Port Huron, 13,973 bu corn, 100 bundles green hides, 27 sacks wool, and sundries.

Prop Peerless, Duluth, 5,400 bu oats, 200 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop William M. Tweed, Buffalo, 10,500 bu corn, 20,000 bu wheat, 1,460 brls flour, 2,982 bags flaxseed.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.

Prop William Sanderson, Collingwood, 20,512 bu corn.

Bark St. Lawrence, Walkerville, 31,912 bu corn.

Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Barge Hunter, Buffalo, 12,071 bu corn, 5,899 bu barley, 12,901 bu rye.

Schr Mohawk, Buffalo, 21,500 bu wheat.

Schr Pamlico, Buffalo, 26,755 bu corn.

Schr Glad Tidings, Manistee, 100 bu corn.

Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 28,413 bu corn, 250 brls flour, 40 tres lard, and sundries.

Schr Charles Reitz, Manistee, sundries.

Schr Harmony, Manistee, sundries.

Schr Idaho, Port Colborne, 17,310 bu corn.

Schr Mocking Bird, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.

Schr S. T. Atwater, Oswego, 21,118 bu corn.

Brig Lucy J. Clark, Buffalo, 20,220 bu wheat.

Bark Erastus Corning, Buffalo, 46,141 bu corn.

Bark William Jones, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.

Schr Coral, Hamlin, 16 bu potatoes, and sundries.

Schr Milwaukee Belle, Little Suam, 100 bu oats.

Barge Contest, Muskegon, 100 bu oats.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Charters were as follows: To Sarnia—Props City of Fremont, City of Detroit, and barge Guiding Star, corn on through rates. To Port Colborne—Schr W. O. Brown (yesterday, wheat at 11c. To Kingston—Schr America, corn at 19c. To Buffalo—Schrs G. H. Waud, and Warrington, corn at 10c; schr Pensaukee, corn at 10½c; prop Missouri, and schr Louie Meeker, wheat at 11½c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 21.—Grain freights are quiet and steady at yesterday's quoted rates.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—Rates were steady, on a basis of $1.50 per ton on coal to Chicago. The following charters were reported: Prop Toledo, 1,500 brls salt at 25c per brl, f. o. b., to Milwaukee; schr Snowdrop, lime to Sandusky, at 7c per brl, f. o.b.; schr Bud, salt to Toledo at 7c f. o. b.; schr Ross, salt to Erie at 8c, f. o. b.

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—Tonnage is exceedingly scarce. On lumber from Collingwood to this city $5.00 is the rate asked. On wheat to Oswego 15c would be readily paid. No charters reported.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—Grain freights are unsettled and higher under the influence of a scarcity of vessels and an increased demand from shippers. Carriers ask 11c for wheat to Buffalo, and 15½c to Oswego. The following charters are reported: Propeller Thomas A. Scott, wheat to Erie at New York through rate; schooner Guiding Star, this morning, wheat at 14½c.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 21.—DOWN—Prop Maize, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; prop Granite State, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; prop Buckeye, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; bark D. M. Foster, Port Huron to Kingston, staves; barks Prince of Wales, Wm. Home, Bessie Barwick.

UP—Schr Prince Alfred, Port Colborne to Erie, light.

AT ELEVATOR—Schr Ætna.

WIND—Southwest.

From Lake Superior.

The purser of the steamer India brings the following memoranda, taken from the log: Left Duluth Aug. 17, at 10 a. m., and Bayfield the Sunday following, calling at Silver Islet the next morning, thence to Portage, and arriving at Marquette on the 18th, at 11:45. Took on board 102 tons of iron ore and 120 tons pig iron. The following vessels were at that port: Schrs Saginaw, E. L. Coyne, W. B. Ogden, R. Dart, G. W. Holt, A. P. Grover, Exile, S. Fitzgerald, C. L. Johnson, P. B. Locke, Franz Sigel, and Wm Raynor. Left Marquette at 3 p. m., arriving at the Sault at 8 a. m. on the 20th. Met the steamer Arctic in Lake George, and the steamer Keweenaw on Lake Huron, and arrived at Detroit at 4:30 p. m. of the 21st. The India brought down 100 passengers; also, 700 barrels flour for Erie. She leaves again for Lake Superior ports on the 27th inst., from Brady & Co.'s dock.

Later From the Sault.

The following vessels passed through the Sault Canal on the dates given, as reported by the Superintendent: On the 18th, bound up, schr A. W. Lucky and bark Lotus; down, prop Champlain, schrs J. S. Gross, S. A. Wood; 19th, up props Norman, Nashua, stmr Francis Smith; down, prop Equinox, schrs Southwest and Middlesex; on the 20th, down, stmr Cuyahoga and prop India. Depth of water on the lower mitre sill, 11 ft 10 in.

Lake Matters in Brief.

WIND—Last evening, east.

IN DRY-DOCK.—The schooner Acorn, which was raised from a depth of 60 feet of water this spring and towed to Manitowoc for repairs, has gone into dry-dock at that port to receive what repairs may be found necessary.

HER NAME.—The name of the scow which was water-logged in Lake Erie, as already reported, was the Industry, and her expense in getting taken to Cleveland was $800.

SCHOONER DAN TINDALL.—A diver who has visited the wreck of the schooner Dan Tindall, on the beach at Manitowoc, reports two holes in her bottom, and her hull generally in good condition. It is probable that she will be raised and repaired.

TUG DISABLED.—The tug J. H. Martin was brought to Detroit on Wednesday by the schr L. W. Perry, in a disabled condition, a link in some portion of her machinery being broken. She was taken the Detroit dry dock for the necessary repairs.

A COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—A collision took place on the river yesterday afternoon opposite this city, between the Propeller Mohawk and the schooner Pierpont, which resulted in carrying away the jibboom and headgear of the latter, and destroying a portion of the upper rail of the steamer. The vessel had just got under way with a fresh breeze, and at about the same time the steamer was coming into her dock, in the act of rounding to.—*Detroit Post, Aug 23.*

DEATH BEFORE DISHONOR.

Determined Suicide of a Young Married Woman—Her Second Attempt at Self-Destruction.

From the New York World, Aug. 20.

On the 27th of April last a very romantic attempt at suicide was made on Second avenue, near Ninth street, by a young and extraordinarily fascinating young woman. The previous evening she had engaged a room in the house in question, and on the day of the attempt at suicide took possession of her apartment, and shortly after a rather good-looking man called at the house and asked for the lady in question as his sister. He was shown to her room, and the occupants of the house were surprised and scandalized to hear sounds of mingled sobs, groans, and kisses proceeding from the new lodger's quarters. The young man left after stopping with "his sister" about two hours, and early in the afternoon an indiscreet neighbor knocked at the beautiful girl's door, and received no response. An alarm was raised, and the young woman was found insensible on her couch, and beside it, on a chair, stood a bottle that had contained chloroform. Medical aid was summoned; and after remaining a fortnight at Bellevue Hospital the would-be suicide was discharged, she promising not to attempt her life again.

This was a prelude to a tragedy the last act of which was enacted yesterday.

Ida Bieska was 18 years old when she made the acquaintance, six years ago, of Adolph Krueger, then 50 years old, a saloon-keeper, doing business at No. 7 Delancey street. Krueger, although on the shady side of sexagenarianism, was a stalwart, handsome old man, of good address, and possessed of ample means, and the girl finally listened to his offer of marriage, thinking she would have a good home and a kind husband. The pair lived very happily together for two years, their marital felicity only being alloyed by occasional exhibitions of jealousy on Krueger's part, who seemed to appreciate the woman he had won. In the spring of 1869 Peter Halle, a carpenter, now living on Staten Island, began to visit Krueger's saloon, and a friendship sprang up between him and Ida, which caused the old husband much annoyance. Mrs. Krueger, who is still believed to have been faithful to her marriage vow, seemed to regret casting her lot with a widower old enough to be her father, and with sons who would have been eligible beaux. For a time, however, she belied her true feelings for Halle, and fought desperately against a natural sympathy for a young and (according to all reports) a well-conducted young man. By and by she allowed herself to be beguiled into a platonic acquiescence to Halle's pressing demands, and for upwards of two years the old husband watched the young wife and her admirer; sedulously employed detectives from among his friends to spy out her movements when she left the house; in fact did all a jealous mind can prompt to determine whether his wife was faithful or a hussy. In spite of every temptation Mrs. Kruger appears to have respected the gray hairs of her spouse, but to be gradually wearying of the strife between stern duty and irresistible penchant to do wrong. She even forbade Halle the house, and he was banished from her presence for several months. Krueger, it is reported, could not appreciate so much devotion and self-denial, and began to get irritable, and to launch innuendoes at his wife, who felt the unmerited reproaches keenly. Ida's mother-in-law took her part, and up to last winter the couple led a sorry life. Halle had returned more devoted than ever, and Ida vacillated between icy coldness toward him and overwhelming affection. It would seem that about last February Mrs. Krueger's mind began to give way, for she told several of her acquaintances that the affair must end, and that one day she would be found dead. This was repeated over and over again till the attempt on her life in April.

After her attempted suicide on Second avenue, Krueger sought out his wife, obtained from her a promise that as soon as she left the hospital she would live with him again, and moved to 142 Essex street, where he fitted up quite an elegant wholesale and retail liquor store, and took great pains to render the family apartments comfortable. For several weeks after her return Mrs. Krueger saw no one, and appeared almost happy with her husband. Halle again appeared on the scene, and the husband again became jealous and exacting. Halle, too, wearied by his inamorata's obstinacy, it is said, began to treat her roughly, and to worry her. He told her, as is alleged, that if the old man did not "hop" out pretty quick he would shoot him, and that if they, Ida and he, could never live together, they had better die together. Poor Ida's temptations to again try to end her unhappy existence increased daily, and she repeated her threats to commit suicide. It is conjectured that she took her brother Robert into her confidence, for on Sunday evening he was lounging near the house. Ida went out, a few earnest words passed between brother and sister, a packet was handed to Mrs. Krueger by Robert, and the pair separated. About half past 11 o'clock Robert was again seen lounging round the saloon, and he asked a friend who came out of Krueger's store whether his sister was all right. Shortly after midnight Mr. Krueger told his wife that as the weather was so warm he would sleep on a lounge in the store. Ida said that in that case she would close the door between the store and her bedroom, as she did not like a draught, and the wind might not improve her husband's rheumatism. The pair kissed each other good night and parted forever. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Robert was again inquiring round the neighborhood about his sister, so much as to excite suspicion, and at 7 o'clock Mr. Krueger rose, opened the door of his wife's room, and sitting on the bed beckoned over to give his young spouse a morning salute. His lips touched a cold, clammy corpse, with distorted, discolored features, and a package which contained a few grains of Paris green told him how a determined woman bent on suicide will suffer in silence the fearful agonies this poison entails in order to gain her end. Mrs. Krueger, whose character, as before stated, is believed by her friends and acquaintances to be spotless, will be buried to-day.

BROKEN ON THE WHEEL.

Servian Justice—Horrible Punishment for a Horrible Crime.

There is no State in Europe in which the barbarous punishment of breaking on the wheel is inflicted on criminals except Servia, of the semi-dependencies of Turkey. In Servia they have three methods of punishing murderers, highway-robbers, and incendiaries. In the most aggravated cases, execution by breaking on the wheel is inflicted. In other cases the culprits are tied to chairs, and the headsman runs a sharp knife across their throats and then breaks their spine. If there are peculiar circumstances of mitigation, the culprits are shot by a file of soldiers.

One of the most revolting crimes ever committed in Servia, was the assassination of the whole family of a wealthy farmer named Detrestiay, in the Bialin district, about 20 miles from Belgrade, the capital of Servia. On the 24th of April Detrestiay, a man of 40 years of age, his wife Susannah, 29 years old, and his three children, Frances, Kathinka, and Andreas, aged respectively 12, 9, and 4 years, were found in the house murdered. It was also discovered that the mother and the two daughters had been outraged. All the victims had been beaten with bludgeons and then stabbed.

An active search was at once made for the perpetrators. Two days afterward they were discovered in a forest about four miles from where the crime had been committed. They were Sebastulos Alexiry, formerly a noncommissioned officer in the army of the Sultan of Turkey, and Moses Alexander Werthstein, an Austrian Jew.

When they were arrested the officers found several hundred sequins and the watch of the murdered farmer in their possession. They were taken in irons to Bucharest. Upon being brought before the examining magistrate they denied any knowledge of the crime; but the lash, which is there still used upon the mendacious criminals, was not long in eliciting a confession from the tortured Werthstein. After receiving fifty lashes on the bare back, he confessed that Alexiry and he had broken into the house of the farmer in order to rob him of 300 sequins. They succeeded in forcing their way into the house, but were confronted by him, whereupon a desperate scuffle ensued. The farmer fought valiantly, but they clubbed him, and then finished him with their dirk knives.

Alexiry refused to confess, and remained firm even under the torture of the lash, freely administered by order of the Magistrate. Both Alexiry and Werthstein were fully committed. Their trial before the full bench of criminal judges came off on the 11th of June. It lasted but one hour. Both were found guilty of murder without extenuating circumstances, and sentenced to be broken on the wheel. There was loud applause in court when the sentence was pronounced. Alexiry listened to it without emotion. Werthstein, however, broke into loud screams—tore his hair and yelled for mercy. The officers of the Court had to drag him back to his cell.

The 14th of July was fixed for the execution. They were to [illegible] their doom on the old glacis of the [illegible] of Belgrade, upon which Prince Eugene of Savoy, made once his famous assault. The execution was to take place at 8 a. m., and an enormous concourse assembled to witness it. The scaffold was circular, of wood, and the only distinctive feature about it was a St. Andrew's cross, slightly elevated above the platform.

About half past 7 the executioners arrived. One was a heavy-built man, and the other almost a giant. Both were dressed in green flannel jackets, and had their arms bare.

When the clock on St. Mary's steeple at Belgrade struck 8, there emerged from the gate of the fortress a procession headed by four horsemen. Next followed the carriage in which the Judges and the priest were seated. As the procession emerged from the gate loud shrieks were heard. They were those of Werthstein, who, chained as he was, hand and foot, screamed to Heaven for help. Under ordinary circumstances, his appeals might have had some effect upon the people. But, knowing the fearful crime which he and his accomplice had committed, there was not a voice raised in his favor, and the soldiers were rather encouraged to punch him with the butt ends of their muskets.

When the criminals had been brought on the platform every stitch of clothing left upon Alexiry was torn off, and he was firmly tied to the St. Andrew's cross. Until this moment he had preserved his equanimity. But now the executioner drew from a green bag a sort of iron club, with a knob at its head. The fastened criminal looked wistfully at the man who was to torture him, and then put him to death. The executioner raised the iron club and crushed Alexiry's right shoulder. The murderer gave a shriek, and made a desperate effort to free himself. He struggled desperately in his agony, but the next blow which the executioner gave him—on the knee-pan—elicited from the culprit a scream of pain that caused the blood of the spectators to freeze. After this infliction he seemed insensible, and the other blows that crushed his joints, and the finishing strokes on his belly, were given as to a dead man.

Meanwhile, Werthstein, in his chains, had to look on. He rent the air with his lamentations, and came near fainting away when the executioner dealt Alexiry the first blow. He flung himself to the floor, and begged piteously for his life; but, after the lifeless corpse of Alexiry had been detached from the fatal cross, the Jew was dragged to it, and, in spite of his invocation, fastened to it like his accomplice. He yelled even before he received the first stroke with the iron club; but when that instrument of torture descended upon his shoulder-joint, he gave an unearthly scream, and the executioner's blow upon his knee-pan made him howl still worse.

For five minutes—an eternity under the circumstances—he continued his yells, and it was not until the executioner gave him three heavy blows on the abdomen that all was quiet, and Servian justice was satisfied.

Snake Taming in England—A Curious Domestic Scene.

A correspondent of the London *Times* tells this story:

I happened to know the gentleman and lady against whom a complaint was recently made because of the snakes they keep, and I should like to give a short account of my first visit to them. Mr. M., after we had talked for a little time, asked me if I had any fear of snakes, and, after a timid "No, not very," from me, he produced out of a cupboard, a large boa constrictor, a python, and several small snakes, which at once made themselves at home on the writing table among pens, ink, and books. I was at first a good deal startled, especially when the two large snakes coiled round and round my friend, and began to notice me with their bright eyes and forked tongues; but soon finding how tame they were I ceased to feel frightened. After a short time, Mr. M. expressed a wish to call Mrs. M., and left the boa deposited on an arm chair. I felt a little queer when the animal began gradually to come near, but the entrance of my host and hostess, followed by two charming little children, put me at my ease again.

After the first interchange of civilities she and the children went at once to the boa, and calling it by the most endearing names, allowed it to twine itself most gracefully about them. I sat talking for a long time lost in wonder at the picture before me. Two beautiful little girls, with their charming mother, sat before me with a boa constrictor (as thick round as a small tree) twining playfully round the lady's waist and neck, and forming a kind of turban round her head, expecting to be petted and made much of like kitten. The children over and over again took his head in their hands and kissed its mouth, pushing aside its forked tongue in doing so. The animal seemed much pleased but kept turning its head continually toward me with a curious gaze, until I allowed it to nestle its head for a moment upon my sleeve. Nothing could be prettier than to see this splendid serpent coiled all round Mrs. M. while she moved about the room and when she stood to pour out our coffee. He seemed to adjust his weight so nicely, and every coil, with its beautiful marking, was relieved by the black velvet dress of the lady. It was long before I could make up my mind to end the visit, and I returned soon after with a friend (a distinguished M. P.), to see my snake taming acquaintance again.

About a year ago Mr. and Mrs. M. were away for six weeks, and left the boa in charge of a keeper at the Zoo. The poor reptile moped, slept, and refused to be comforted, but when his master and mistress appeared he sprang upon them with delight, coiling himself round them, and showing every symptom of intense delight. The children are entirely devoted to their "darling Cleo," as they call the snake, and they smiled when I asked if they were ever frightened of it.

The Know-Nothing Candidates.

Air—"Come Under My Plaidie."

"The Cobbler from Natick," in the year fifty-six,
With Know-Nothing weapons struck very hard licks;
The Irish and Germans he tried to expel,
From the land which they often defended so well;
But now he denies it, as he wants a boon—
He's running for office, the crafty old coon!

Now, Wilson, you K. N., who would cut our throats,
The Irish and Germans will give you no votes;
They'll vote for Old Horace, who's honest and true,
And never yet tarnished the Red, White, and Blue.
When Erin lay pining under tyranny's yoke,
The pen and the *Tribune* of Greeley then spoke.

Oh, Erin: my country, when you were in grief,
'Twas the writings of Greeley that sent you relief;
When famine and tyranny acted their part,
'Twas the generous Greeley—God bless his big heart!—
That roused brave Columbia, in that awful hour,
To send out her vessels, well laden with flour.

The sensitive Irish do not think it right
To General Meagher, who fought the hard fight,
On Fredericksburg Hills was used the steel blade.
While gallantly leading the Irish Brigade,
That Grant should refuse—and still in the joint—
The orphan of Meagher a place at West Point.

While an African boy, and the son of a squaw,
And Brigham Young's offspring, who came from Utah,
Were appointed Cadets, yet the son of the brave
And silver-tongued Meagher in vain did he crave.
If he'd sent a bull-pup, or some other prize,
He'd been a Cadet with the rest of the boys.

R. RUSSELL,
North Branch Rolling Mill.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*9:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	*10:00 p m	*6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:15 p m	*8:05 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*9:30 a m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'dat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Express	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:50 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*9:15 p m	*7:05 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:50 a m	*8:00 p m
Cairo Express	*9:15 p m	*7:05 a m
Springfield Express	*7:50 a m	*8:00 p m
Springfield Express	*9:15 p m	*7:05 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a m	*4:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
** Gilman Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:10 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:15 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*7:30 a m	*8:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*2:00 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	*5:10 p m	*6:35 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:00 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	*6:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:55 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*1:45 p m	*7:00 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:50 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Canal and Sixteenth-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:50 a m	5:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis		
Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:20 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:20 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†5:00 a m	†7:30 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	†6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*7:30 a m
Mail	*5:20 a m	*10:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:30 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	†*6:30 a m

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	10:00 p m	10:00 a m

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	7:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

EDUCATIONAL.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, New York, Will commence its Sixteenth Year, Sept 26, 1872. For full information send for catalogue. Address D. C. VAN NORMAN, 17 West Forty-second st., New York. Refers to Bishop Harris, Orrington Lunt, Esq.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

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Saturday Morning, August 24, 1872.

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MR. COLFAX'S TESTIMONY.

We do not believe that any of General Grant's political friends here, so far, undertake to denounce Schuyler Colfax as a traitor, or to intimate that he is ignorant of the object for which the Republican party was formed, or of the history of that party, or of what remains for that party yet to accomplish. In striking contrast to General Logan, Senator Morton, Speaker Blaine, and Simon Cameron, Mr. Colfax declares that the Republican party has completed its mission, and "has ceased to be necessary." Here is what he said to his friends in Indiana:

> Let me now join you in congratulations on the final triumph of the principles I have so often vindicated and maintained before you. I believe that to day there stands no party, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes of the North to the Gulf of the sunny South, there is no voice lifted against the principles which I have always sustained and always defended. It seems to me that, perhaps, there could be no more convenient time that I could be transferred from an active to a retired life, than, relieved from all responsibilities, I should share with you the triumph which Republican institutions have conferred upon this country, and which now seem so secure. This is all history now, and history let it remain. The great contest is over, because the subject of it has passed away. And the Presidency can party may be retained for other objects; but of this the people must judge. But, for all the great purposes of the contest, it has ceased to be necessary. We go forward now in the great work of the future, either with or without this party. Its object and its mission may require it.

Mr. Colfax is not an eleventh-hour Republican. Unlike General Grant, General Logan, and Senator Carpenter, who waited until the Democratic party had been overcome and destroyed, he was among the original founders of the Republican party. He spent no time in the ante-chambers of Know-Nothing lodges, in Democratic Conventions, or in missions to Richmond; he was a Republican from the beginning, and fought the battle when the majority of the present leaders of the party were denouncing him as a "*Black*" Republican.

Mr. Colfax declares that every principle for which the Republican party was established has become part of the Constitution of the country; that its principles and policy have become history, and he insists that they must remain history, and must not be disturbed. He truthfully declares that at this time there is not in any part of the United States any political party which opposes any principle of the Republican party. The longer continuance of the Republican party to establish principles which have become constitutionally established, and to defend principles which no man opposes, is an absurdity, in which Mr. Colfax takes no share.

Mr. Colfax, therefore, concludes that, for the establishment of Republican principles, or to secure their enforcement, the Republican party has ceased to be necessary, and the men of that party can now "go forward to the great work of the future." But General Logan and Governor Oglesby, who are comparatively new recruits, if not conscripts, in the Republican army, think that the party since 1865 has accomplished nothing; that Secession is still rampant; that slavery must still be abolished; that the slave-owners are preparing for war and disunion, and the establishment of a slave-holding Confederacy; that the time is coming when Senators and members of Congress will be required to do the "dirty work" of catching slaves, when universal suffrage will be abolished, and the American people will be reduced to subjection to a slave-holding oligarchy. It is true that this is the condition of things which has been overthrown by the war; that upon the pages of the Constitution are now written the guarantees of the civil and political freedom of every citizen; and that there is no party or any portion of the people which proposes to disturb, or who, under any circumstances, would disturb, those guarantees. The life, property, and liberty of every citizen are equally bound up in the maintenance of these constitutional guarantees, and, as every man is armed with an equal ballot to defend his liberty, a successful overthrow of the constitutional protection is an impossibility.

Mr. Colfax is as familiar with the history of the country as any other man; he is fully aware of the condition of public affairs at the South, and knows full well the sentiments and feelings of the people of those States. To his credit be it said, he has never, by word or vote, placed the slightest obstacle in the way of General Amnesty, or sought to perpetuate the disfranchisement of those people. He has had no fear that, if the disqualifications were removed, the people of the South would relapse into secession and rebellion. He has had no fear of another rebellion. In his speech he expressed no fear that the colored men of the country would again be enslaved; nor did he regard the great achievements of the Republican party so weak, temporary, and poorly executed, that it required a standing army to maintain them, or the declaration of imartial law and the suspension of the *habeas corpus* as an indispensable necessity. Like a statesman having faith in popular intelligence and the inherent power of truth, he considered public and private liberty as safe if the Republican party ceases to exist as if it continues in power. The past, in his opinion, is ineffaceable and indestructible history, beyond the reach of human malice; and the present duty of all men is to take advanced positions in the great work of the future. If Mr. Colfax chooses to remain in the party after its principles are accomplished, he has a right to. And every other man has a right to help on the great work of the future in any other party.

MR. GREELEY'S PORTLAND SPEECH.

Senator Morton, in a speech at Centreville, Ind., demurs to Mr. Greeley's Portland speech, on the ground that it fails to deny that he is in favor of pensioning Rebel soldiers, of paying the Rebel debt, of paying for property destroyed by our armies during the war, and of nullifying the Ku-Klux law, but only denies that any Southerner or Democrat has asked for his opinion on these points as a basis of supporting him. Senator Morton should remember that Mr. Greeley's speech was an explicit denial of the Carmichael story in the form in which it was published. That story was, that Mr. Greeley's assent to these several policies had been drawn out in a series of letters to Carmichael, and that, on these letters, Seymour, Hutchins, and others had been induced to support him. This lie, as told, Mr. Greeley had in mind, and this he denied. There had never been any statement made that Mr. Greeley, in and of himself, was in favor of these policies, and hence he was not called upon to deny so preposterous a proposition. The statement was not that Mr. Greeley believed the Rebel debt ought to be paid, &c., &c., but that, in order to win the Democratic nomination, he would so far sacrifice his convictions and character as to agree that it should be paid. He denied the particular lie that had been told, not the twenty other imaginable lies that might have been told, but were not. If he had denied that he was in favor of paying the Rebel debt, Senator Morton might have answered, "We do not charge that he believes the Rebel debt ought to be paid, but that he has agreed to pay it, whatever his belief may be." And, if he had denied both the belief and the agreement, Mr. Morton could still have argued that the man who would make such an agreement would tell any lie to cover it up.

There are two further reasons why the paltry gossip about paying the Rebel debt is not worth answering. The Southern people are staggering under more debt incurred since the war than they can stand, and there is great danger of the whole tier of sea-coast States, from North Carolina around to Texas, being driven to repudiation. They are not yearning, therefore, to have war debts piled up against them. There is not a State in the South which would pay its Rebel debt if it could.

But the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution sets this question forever at rest by peremptorily forbidding the payment of the Rebel debt, by either the Nation or the States. Here we have, therefore, a perfect type of the mare's nest. The debt cannot be paid,—nobody would pay it if he could, or could if he would. Nobody has proposed to pay it; and hence Mr. Greeley ought not to be elected for fear it may be paid!

The story that Mr. Greeley has ever assented to the proposition to pay the Rebel soldiers has been withdrawn and recanted by the man who conceived and published it. It goes with the other.

As to nullifying the Ku-Klux law, will Senator Morton tell us just how much there is of it to nullify. Has it been of any practical service to the negro? Mr. Scammon, speaking as he supposes for Grant, says:

> Twenty-three thousand colored men, women, and children have been assassinated in different parts of the South within the last three years by the Ku-Klux Klans of that sunny region, and only here and there has one of the murderers been brought to justice.

Would this indicate that Grant and the Ku-Klux law had been of any vast and peculiar service to the negro? Of course, the statement is wholly false. But it is as true as any of the statements on which the alleged necessity of the Ku-Klux law is founded. About nine hundred arrests of persons implicated in alleged Ku-Klux outrages or in membership in the Klan have been made, and several scores of persons have been convicted on very slight testimony. Gerrit Smith is now engaged in applying for the release of many of these from the Albany Penitentiary, on the ground that they are entirely innocent!

The chief and inherent blunder of the Ku-Klux law is, that the United States has no adequate machinery for punishing breaches of the peace and protecting property in the various States, and, in order to perform this function, it would have to establish Federal Police Justices and Civil Courts, with Sheriffs, Constables, etc., in every county and township in the South. On the contrary, the States have all this machinery, and, if the preservation of the peace and the protection of property are to be taken out of the hands of the State and vested in the Federal Government, then the whole machinery of State Courts and Governments must be superseded, and ought, to avoid expense, to be abolished. There would not only be the evil of paying two sets of officers for performing the same duties, but, far worse, there would be the eternal conflict between the Courts and officers of the State and those of the Federal Government. The Ku-Klux law, therefore, is practically annulled by the want of all adequate machinery for enforcing it. Experience shows that, in Kentucky, the two Virginias, Tennessee, and Missouri, where the administration of justice by the State Courts is not interfered with, and where it is in the hands of responsible white residents, the rights of blacks are fairly protected, and the Ku-Klux Klans are not feared. But, where the attempt is made to govern the States through a black population and carpet-bag officers, a different state of affairs exists. The true remedy is to be found, as Mr. Greeley says, in giving equal rights to all, and in relying on the common good sense and self-interest of both parties for speedy reconciliation.

That jolly old sea-dog, Secretary Robeson of the Navy Department, has just executed a naval exploit which is not only very remarkable, but one which neither Porter nor Farragut ever thought of doing. It happens that the Secretary has a seaside residence near Portsmouth, N. H. He also has a carriage and horses. As he desired to go to Portsmouth, the question arose how he and his horses were to get there. A land-lubber would have shipped his horses and himself by the usual conveyance and footed the bills. Not so with the son of Neptune. He shipped the horses and the Robesons, big and little, on the United States steamer Tallapoosa. The horses, however, suffered some from the bracing air of the ocean. So the steamer put into New York and they were taken ashore for medical treatment. The treatment, it is cheering to know, was successful, and their valuable lives were spared. The Tallapoosa then resumed her journey, and in due course of time arrived at Portsmouth with both horses and Robesons in first-class condition.

What became of the Tallapoosa after her eventful cruise is not stated. Perhaps it is not important. The cruise cost the Government $2,000; but this insignificant sum ought not to stand in the way of the enjoyment of Secor's friend. At the same time, however, this cavalry exploit by water forcibly reminds us of Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines, who "fed his horse on pork and beans," and sometimes "lived beyond his means." Farragut never could have performed it. We doubt if Nelson or Van Tromp could.

HOW TO ABOLISH STATE GOVERNMENTS.

In his letter to John B. Alley, defining or mystifying his position as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, General Butler tells what he considers to be the main issue of the political campaign. He says:

> The question is now to be settled by a popular election, as it has been by arms,—and I think forever,—whether, under our form of Government, it is the duty and within the province of the Federal Government to exert all its great powers, if need be, for the protection of American citizens in property, liberty, and life, upon American soil, whenever and wherever the State and State laws, by their action or non-enforcement, imperil either. So far as I can see, this is the most important issue of the campaign, and its affirmation will bring peace, and quiet, and liberty under law to every part of the country. No one will deny that on a foreign soil all the forces of a nation must be put forth to protect an American citizen in every right of person and property. It is not, then, wonderful that a great party should be organized and be canvassing for the Governorship of the country when the main issue is, that the same protection may not be constitutionally given by the Nation on its own soil, to its own citizens, that it must afford them in a foreign land?

This is equivalent to saying that "if a majority of the members of Congress from other States, or if the President of the United States, thinks that the laws or the duly-elected officers of the law, in Illinois, do not sufficiently protect the rights of person and property, then it is the duty of the General Government to step in uninvited, and supply the supposed deficiency. Before establishing this theory of Government, we suggest to Mr. Butler and those who agree with him, Senator Morton included, that they take a sponge and rub out Section 4 of Article IV. of the Constitution of the United States, viz.:

> The United States shall guarantee to every State of this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, *on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened)*, against domestic violence.

General Butler's plan is, that the United States shall appoint or designate some person wise enough to know when a condition of domestic violence exists in a State calling for the interference of the General Government, and virtuous enough to use no more force than is necessary for putting things to rights. Aside from the necessity which would first exist of amending the Constitution, we can faintly imagine how this new system would work with General Butler as the person designated to carry it into effect, or a Congress of Butlers elected to superintend it. There have been several small riots lately in different parts of the country, participated in by negroes. We may be sure that Butler would find occasion, in each of these local disturbances, if any political capital was promised by it, to declare a state of insurrection to exist, and to march to the scene of action with the requisite force of infantry and artillery. If, on the other hand, his interference was likely to lose more votes than it would gain, he would leave the local police to deal with the disturbers of the peace in their own way. And what is true of Butler would be true of any other partisan or any number of partisans invested with such dangerous powers.

The people of the North are not ready for any such change as Butler and Morton are advocating. The Government of the United States has no rightful authority to interfere in the affairs of a State in time of peace, except upon the call of the Legislature or the Governor; nor is it expedient that such authority should be conferred upon it. National authority and State authority cannot be exercised upon the same subject matter at the same time. They cannot do so as a matter of law; nor can they do so in fact, for one must be supreme over the other, else all responsibility is at an end. If Butler and Morton propose to abolish the States and State Governments altogether, let them avow their design, and we shall be prepared to meet them on that issue. But we object to their accomplishing by stealth and indirection what they have not the face to own and defend directly.

DOES GENERAL GRANT DRINK?

The question whether General Grant uses intoxicating liquors is now happily settled by his campaign partner, Henry Wilson, who, in a letter over his own signature, has borne cheerful testimony to that fact, and adds to it the statement, that he is very sorry for it, and that he has long had a mind to ask him to sign the pledge and join a Temperance Society. This is a frank admission that the President not only uses intoxicating liquors, but that Mr. Wilson thinks it is time he swore off and joined the Cold Water Army. We are not inclined to dispute Mr. Wilson's statement, as it comes with the weight of official authority! and upon this point no person, however bitter he may be as a partisan, need have any hesitation in accepting the statement at its full value. People of an inquiring turn of mind, however, will wonder that Mr. Wilson, who is known to have a mania for social missionary labors, knowing the President's habits as to the use of intoxicating liquors, has not fully made up his mind to wrestle with him on the subject, and enlist him as a recruit in the Temperance Army. What prouder achievement could Mr. Wilson perform than to rescue the President of the United States from the use of strong drink? What stronger argument could he advance in the cause of temperance propagandism, than to present the example of the President to Chandler, Murphy, etc., as a man who touches not, tastes not, handles not; and, having induced the President to give up the bowl, does it not follow that he would see his other failings in a clearer light, and perhaps give up tobacco, and the society of Harry Bemis? With such a prospect of making a man out of the President, Mr. Wilson has hesitated to speak his mind, and only indulges in tender lamentations over the sad condition of things.

The mortifying admission which Mr. Wilson has made grows out of a very large stone which Rev. Charles Wheeler Denison, the editor of the Washington *National Harbinger*, a Temperance paper, has thrown into the glass-house. In a letter to a friend, after adducing several facts relative to the President's habits, he says: "In a conversation, last winter, with Senator Henry Wilson, that gentleman said to me, 'President Grant drinks too much,' and concluded with the remark, 'I have told him so.'" In reply to this, Mr. Wilson admits that he said he regretted the President used intoxicating liquors; that he wished he would take the pledge, and that he had a mind to ask him to join the Congressional Temperance Society; which is all that he could have said respecting any person in the habitual use of ardent spirits, as it is only that class who are usually invited to join that flourishing organization. Remembering that Mr. Wilson has made 1,900 speeches since he was one of "the toiling millions;" remembering that talking is a forte of Mr. Wilson's, and that his intemperance consists in the free use of his tongue, it is impossible that he should be able to quote his exact words in an ordinary conversation, and, therefore, the testimony of a clergyman engaged in the Temperance cause, and who would, in all probability, charge his memory with a statement of this nature, is to be preferred to that of Mr. Wilson, who talks all the time. But this point is immaterial, for the one statement virtually amounts to and includes the other.

In view of the fact that Mr. Wilson publicly admits that the President uses intoxicating liquors to such an extent that he ought to sign the pledge and join the Congressional Temperance Society, Mr. Wilson should not confine himself any longer to weak and vain regrets over the lamentable fact, but he should at once lay siege to the President and reform him altogether. The partnership of Grant and Wilson expires by limitation in November, and after that time he will not have the advantage of that close association with him which he has now. Should they part company with that duty unfulfilled, Mr. Wilson will have the life-long regret of the man "who knoweth his duty and doeth it not." Meanwhile, we accept the statement of Mr. Wilson, that the President uses intoxicating liquors to such an extent that he ought to join a Temperance Society, which involves the statement he is alleged to have made, on good authority, that, in Wilson's opinion, he drinks too much.

The Hartford *Courant* contains an italicised appeal to the anti-Administration press to print the following alleged saying of Henry Wilson, in a speech at Bratisboro, Vt., May 26, 1854:

> I have no sympathy with that narrow, bigoted, intolerant spirit that would make war upon a race of men because they happen to be born in other lands,—a dastardly spirit that would repel from our shores the men who sought homes here under our free institutions. Such a spirit is anti-American, devilish,—I loathe it from the bottom of my heart.

This is very good. Perhaps the *Courant* will now print the following extract from a letter written, Jan. 20, 1855, by Henry Wilson to Hon. Robert B. Hall:

> I did not then approve, I do not now approve, and I never can approve of the organization of military companies composed of men of foreign birth.

The Senator's anguish over the Irish and German brigades of our army must have been painful. In the same letter he says:

> The American movement proposes to protect ourselves from the organized system in the Old World which subjects us to the support of foreign paupers and the importation of alien criminals; to thoroughly revise the naturalization laws; to destroy that political element of foreign influence heretofore exercised in public affairs; to counteract the insidious and malign tendencies of that sectarian power that instinctively arrays itself against oppression in the old world and the new; and to preserve the Government of America in the hands of Americans who are imbued with the spirit of her democratic institutions.

The cause of this somersault between May and January is found in the vote by which 412 Know Nothings elected Henry Wilson as the first Know Nothing Senator.

F. J. Moses, Jr., the man who fired the first shot on Sumter, has been nominated as Governor of South Carolina by the carpet-baggers and the negroes they own. Sworn testimony shows that Moses, as Speaker of the South Carolina House, sold the Chairmanship of one Committee for $20,000 and a place on another for $15,000. The expenses of the lower body of the last Legislature were $148,808. To pay them, Moses, according to United States District Attorney D. T. Corbin, drew from the Treasury over $1,000,000. This model Gubernatorial candidate has confessed to distributing $300,000 among Representatives and lobbyists, in order to prevent the impeachment of Governor Scott. In the Convention, State Comptroller Nagle and several other delegates declared that Moses had offered them $1,000 apiece for their votes for his nomination. The majority, having been duly purchased, nominated him on the first ballot. Judge Orr and others at once withdrew. Moses supports Grant, and is the regular Republican nominee. Any Republican who declines to vote for such a scoundrel is a "renegade," a "traitor," a "Benedict Arnold," a "Judas Iscariot," etc., etc., according to the Grant press.

William H. Kemble has testified, under oath, that he wrote the following letter:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, March 26, 1867.
>
> MY DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. George O. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands Addition, Division, and Silence. Yours,

To Titian J. Coffey, Esq., Washington, D. C.

He is now the representative of Pennsylvania in the Grant National Committee. He is co-operating with Simon Cameron, who has thrice bought his election to the Senate, and has been publicly censured by the House for corruption, in securing the election of Hartranft, proven guilty, by affidavits, of complicity with Yerkes and Evans in defrauding the State. Cameron, Hartranft, and Kemble are devoted to Grant.

If Secretary Boutwell's statement of the debt is correct, the interest on it, during the last fiscal year, should have been $114,896,105. Secretary Boutwell paid, as interest, during that year, $117,857,889 72. This shows that the people are paying, under Grant, $2,961,784 72 interest on bonds which are not included in the statement of the debt. Either this must be so, in which case the debt is some $49,000,000 more than it is reported to be, or else there is a clear steal of some $3,000,000 a year, under Boutwell's very eyes. When the Secretary of the Treasury recovers from his exertions in inciting the North Carolina negroes to murder their political opponents, he would do well to remedy this state of things by persuading the thieves to stop stealing, or else by making honest returns of the debt.

Ely Ruh, of Menard County, Ill., is announced as a "delegate" to the Bourbon Convention. As no Bourbon County Convention has been held, and as Ruh has always been a Republican and is now a fervent supporter of Grant, it is easy to see from what constituency he is a "delegate." W. H. Peckham, who heads the Bourbon movement in Kansas, was charged, months ago, with having sold his vote, as a member of the Legislature, to Senator Caldwell, Grant's pet. Can such a man indorse the "corrupt bargain" at Baltimore? Never, never,—as long as he can make a better bargain with the Grantites at home.

General Burnside, who is manipulating the Pittsburgh Convention in the interests of the Administration, invites those to it who will refuse to shake hands with Rebels over "the bloody chasm." Who are the Rebels? What Rebels? Where do they reside? In what State are the laws of the country resisted? We had supposed that the war was over; that the country was at peace, and that the laws were obeyed. There is a great deal of loose talk among the Grant fugiemen about Rebels. Would it not be well for them to locate their Rebels or else quit such arrant nonsense? Or is it possible that those who refuse to vote for Grant are the Rebels?

We have received the platform of the People's Equal Rights Party, an organization that has successfully concealed its existence heretofore. Among the changes it proposes are the revocation of all charters, an irredeemable currency, the abolition of interest, the employment by the Government of all persons who wish such employment, the abolition of the death-penalty, the destruction of all individual rights to water-courses and mineral deposits, and the extension of our Government over the whole American Continent. A programme more opposed to the equal rights of man and mankind could scarcely be invented.

Messrs. D. M. Barringer and W. S. Mason, Chairmen of the Conservative and Liberal Republican Committees of North Carolina, have issued a circular, which propounds twenty questions in regard to the late election. Answers to these will be got from every precinct. It is believed that they will be amply sufficient to prove such gross frauds that the Legislature will at once declare Judge Merrimon elected.

The taxes collected on spirits, tobacco, fermented liquor, and banks in the First and Second Districts of Texas, for 1871, amounted to $67,366 96. The sum appropriated to collect these taxes during the fiscal year 1872-'73 is $42,000. This is one phase of the financial policy which the Philadelphia platform indorsed so heartily.

MICHIGAN.

The Liberal Convention---People Present.

The Current Talk---Bits of Interview and Character---The Whole Column in Motion.

Chandlerism and Greeleyism in Michigan---The Clergy Aroused.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GRAND RAPIDS, Aug. 22.

I send you some of the notes taken upon the eve of the Michigan State Convention.

THE PLACE OF THE CONVENTION.

The City of Grand Rapids, never having had a State Convention of its own, longed and plead for this one. It is a citified town, with superb water power, a hilly site, spacious streets, and some very fine blocks of brick shops and warehouses, with street railways and all the modern dissipations of ambitious young towns.

It is a Democratic city of the superior class, and in it lives D. Darwin Hughes, the Conservative candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, who was beaten by Judge Isaac P. Christiancy, of Monroe County. The Mayor, also a Democrat, Houseman, was elected by the large majority of about 700 in a constituency of about 3,000 voters. Other Greeley men are Charles H. Taylor and Henry Mallak, merchants; Thomas B. Church, a noted Michigan lawyer; and C. C. Comstock, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The chief hotel, Sweet's, was the headquarters of the Convention people,—a large and respectable pile, after whose neatness and clean linen large cities might pattern. The crowd was very great on Wednesday night, and the most favored had to lie two in a bed. Governor Blair arrived late in the evening, and was greeted with the liveliest approbation. Many persons sat up and chatted all night, and exchanged points of hint and encouragement from different parts of the State.

THE OBJECTIVE POINT

of every good motive and work in Michigan, is to beat Chandler and his appointant crew for the Senate next year. Everybody acknowledges that Greeley will lead all tickets. About the chances of carrying Michigan for Greeley," said Dr. Pratt, of Kalamazoo, "look at this! In the southern tier of thirteen counties there is 15 per cent Republican defection. I have tested it by a canvass. Extend this over the State, and we redeem it for the Accordant parties!"

HOW MANY BOURBONS.

"I do not believe," said W. A. Moore, the most successful lawyer of Detroit, whose partner, Levi T. Griffin, attended the Convention, "that there will be 50 votes in the State for the Louisville Convention. The man in this county who is reviving the fuss is a corrupt person; we could not carry him any longer, and the Grant people are welcome to him,—Wheaton, late Mayor of the city."

"Is this the same Wheaton," I inquired, who made the Eastern people draw back with repulsion and disgust at the widely-spread charge that he withheld money contributed to the sufferers by the forest fires of last autumn in Michigan, and refused or delayed to render it up when demanded, and thus incurred the suspicion of wishing to commute it for the groceries he dealt in?"

"Such charges were made," said Mr. Moore; "he was Mayor of Detroit at the time. We got rid of him because of an equally general rumor that he compounded his patronage."

"They ought to call the Louisville Convention the Forty Thieves," said a bystander.

This man had better see somebody under the circumstances. The Blatant Donkeys are to make people open their ears. The nostrils, in this dilemma, must be tightly closed; for two senses at once exercised on these Cheap Jacks would be a waste of the benefactions of Providence.

THE RELIGIOUS CLASSES

of Michigan are profoundly moved by the well-known dissoluteness of the ruling set in this State. The Methodist Church has assumed a degree of pride and conscientiousness as novel in these days as it is encouraging, and the prefix of "Rev." is found to many calls for Greeley, Liberal, and Colfax meetings. Greeley, it is said, never cast in this Commonwealth was 285,000, in 1868, and, at the Gubernatorial election in 1870 only 180,000. Grant got 31,000 majority; Baldwin, 15,000.

The Liberal party entertains the

LIVELIEST HOPES

of carrying the Detroit District, and the four districts of which the city forms one. Kalamazoo (where Dr. Potter, if nominated can beat down the 1,500 majority usual there). Pontiac (where Byron G. Stout has but 900 to neutralize), Saginaw (where it is hoped that Judge Sutherland will stand), and Port Huron, where Conger has only 1,500 majority, and plenty of malcontents. This Conger has 66 Custom House employes where there were formerly 5—a fact of 1,000 votes at rate for Zach. Chandler. It was believed that Austin Blair could carry the Jackson City District, where he had acquired a majority of 4,000 votes; but it seemed incumbent upon his friends to run him for Governor. Next to Blair in the State, Duncan Stewart is the most prominent Liberal Republican; he is a grain-merchant of Detroit, a native of Inverness, and with great hold upon the "old country people." Having been lately cornered in wheat, he is busy righting himself, and yet would have stood had Mr. Blair backed out.

POINTS OF TALK.

That's a bad thing," shouted one Jackson City man, "on those Wayne County Coroners who bolted the Louisville ticket, and wouldn't sit on the dead body of it!"

"Is this Convention bound for Grand Rapids or Louisville?" said one facetiously.

"Not to Louisville; a hand-car would be big enough for that!"

"A ridiculous thing in the Republicans," said Dr. Harmon, of Detroit, "is their sudden love for Greeley's written-law for 20 years,—as free as we talk now,—to irritate us by what he said of the Democratic party. We don't mind it!" The quickest way to dispose of it all is to say, 'nearly all he said about us, he proved.'"

"Yes," said W. L. Bancroft, of Port Huron, "and the rest we admit!"

Dr. Foster Pratt, of Kalamazoo, Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, expressed the opinion that, at the highest computation, there would but be one-half the number of Blair Loyalists in the State that voted for Breckinridge in 1860, viz., 870. He thought they might poll 300 votes, or about two to a county. They were strongest where the Democratic party held natural supremacy and was piggish about letting in a new element to compete for offices already certain. The County of Wayne (Detroit) and the City of Grand Rapids, as these two Democrats had a real majority of from 150 to 200, were the strongholds of these blatherskites. Also, the towns of Ypsilanti and Pontiac.

"Amongst these men," said Dr. Pratt, "are a very few of singular personal honesty and narrowness of prejudice, who reason that their honesty in business ought to render them honest in foolishness. The rest have been vampires on the Democratic party, and are even without the relics of character."

Another gentleman explained the reason of the ostentatious forwardness of Ferry, brother of Zach Chandler's creation, United States Senator Ferry:

"There are three Ferry brothers," said he, "who are well-to-do and thrifty. This Bourbon Ferry is the spendthrift of the house, and pennie burn his pockets worse than Greeley's nomination burns his consciousness. He could get no more out of the family till he declared for the Louisville Convention, and now he is well supplied again, and lives temporarily with a stake in his fob-pocket. Anybody who would follow that Ferry must be the last man in his party."

Another way of looking at the prospect in Michigan is to note the condition of the

DAILY JOURNALS OF DETROIT.

The Bourbon State President's organ,—is owned by Eber Ward, the seventh son of the seventh million, assisted in the ownership by Zachariah Chandler, who took the most of the expense for his share, in the silk part of the balloon, and gave the wind parts, the type and good-will, to Ward, who wanted good will most of all. The third owner is George Jerome, the striker and elbower of Chandler, senior, and officer of the Port of Detroit. Lastly in this high proprietorship is W. A. Howard, who was guilty of the corporation, in point of manhood, to move to West Michigan to get out of Chandler's way and reach the Senate. This small policy in one professionally unsuccessful was properly rewarded by swaggering Zach, wiping out the retreater at the following election, and giving as a gift the Senate seat to kindly send incompetential Mr. Ferry, who is never vituperative, and never runs afoul of Zach Chandler.

Yet this organ, so organized, brings but 50 cents on the dollar's worth of stock in the market, and pays no dividends. It is a hitching-post for Chandler's mules, jennies, and jacks. Eber Ward will gobble it all up yet, and use it to print his frequent expressions of opinion from his disinterested standpoint, so as to bring the Nation back to the halcyon day when, as the nephew-in-wedlock of Old Ben Wade, he expected to become Secretary of the Treasury by giving one small dinner to the Washington correspondents.

The Detroit *Tribune* will oppose Chandler's re-election to the Senate. It is agreeable, and weak for Grant.

The most prosperous paper in Detroit is the *Free Press*, which paid its proprietors last year $28,000. The *Evening News* also supports Greeley amongst the working-people, and was the first to advocate his election after the Cincinnati movement. The *Free Press* was founded in 1832, three years after the *Tribune*, and long edited by a recluse, old-fashioned chap, who never saw anybody or walked in the sunshine. He held out stubbornly against the order of the New, to the prodigious applause of Grant's simonpure Republicans, whose sense of freedom seems to demand that there shall always be a Slavery party left in this country, even in the North. This editor wanted to put on the Democratic National Committee Ben Wheaton, afterward, of the City Paving Ring of Detroit. The rest of the Boarbon crew were Feit, a paving contractor, and one Czar Jones, who, having spent several years in organizing a Masonic Lodge, derived from some knowledge of the contents of the legitimate Masonry which got rid of him, is now engaged in getting up a bogus Democratic party. The brain here lapsed in his disappointed Democratic office-getter named Warner.

The reorganization of the Democratic party in the State is largely attributable to

JOHN H. HARMON,

formerly Mayor of Detroit, and Collector of the Port there under Frank Pierce. Mr. Harmon is a native of the Western Reserve of Ohio, where his father was Surveyor and State Geologist, and he has fine organizing talent, and cheerful independence of thought and courage. In 1866 he wished the Democrats at New York to nominate Chief Justice Chase, and worked in that interest. In 1872 he attended the Cincinnati Convention as an observer, made up his mind that the nomination was good, and, returning to Detroit, called the City Committee together, and convinced them of the propriety of supporting Greeley. His canvassed in the State, and, despite the influence of the *Free Press*, carried the Convention for Greeley three to one. The obstinate old fogy on the *Free Press* now sold out his interest to Mr. Boyington, a gentleman of entirely new pretensions, for, and he not done so, the *Tribune* would have been purchased, or a new paper made at once. W. A. Moore, the leading Admiralty lawyer of Detroit, and one of the most respected men, was put upon the National Committee. Hands were shaken cordially with the Liberal Republicans, and the State Convention of Grand Rapids to-day finished the good work.

The most popular man in the State of Michigan to day, even amongst hundreds of Republicans who may not vote for him, is

AUSTIN BLAIR, THE LEADER OF THE CRISIS.

At 9 o'clock I met Governor Austin Blair, at his quarters in Sweet's Hotel. He was in good condition physically, and quietly but quietly ardent and obdurate, after his wont, in support of the Liberal policy and Mr. Greeley. He said that the Bourbon defection might amount to 15 per cent throughout the State; at which he was interrupted by expressions of opinion to the contrary. There is not a particle of the demagogue or the assumption of superiority in the Governor in this respect he differs from Chandler, whose opinion is always to be heard attached to an oath, and carries no conviction but disgust when it comes. Governor Blair said that, in some of the back districts, he apprehended, where the LaCrosse *Democrat* and *Day-Book* had circulated, some opposition was sprinkled out; but it would be, he thought, a good thing for the age and the Democratic party if Louisville could be the common dumping-ground of such decayed elements. He said that the defection from Grant and Chandler crowd was general throughout Michigan, and amounted, in the parts where he had been, to about 15 per cent. The Republican party had held the State for six breezy years, and hence every political passion, however small, was interested in keeping it up.

"People long friendly to me will now turn about and abuse me outrageously because this movement stands in the way of a Justice of the Peaceship or Supervisorship they have been waiting for," said the Governor. "The organization accomplished by the Senatorial Ring is made up of instruments who live by the avocation of office-holding, and are entirely faithful and unscrupulous to the Head-Centre."

TALK WITH AUSTIN BLAIR.

Mr. Blair thought no State in the country was so minutely organized as Michigan by the Chandler faction; it was Tammanyship in the Commonwealth. Nor did force had availed to check the hold of this personal Ring upon the party, except money, and money was neither at the command nor in the intention of the Independent Republicans of the State. Mr. Blair saw in the new coalition the rise of a large, liberal, and heroic party, progressive, and scrupulous, which should take the young men out of both of the old organizations, and form a party of character, ability, and talent, a moderate, neighborhood-respecting, and spontaneous organization. The heroic motive of the Republican party was impaired, it was admitted, in its sporils, monopolies, and material acquisitions, like the old Democratic party to slavery. He was hardly of the opinion, as was insinuated during the conversation, that Mr. Blaine's furious impertinence to Charles Sumner was a bid for the Post Office Department in order to escape the responsibility of leading the Cumminsville Democracy. He thought Blaine had got into one of his angry, boyish moods, and indulged in the bliss of letter-writing as a safety-valve. As to General Garfield, Ohio, that later Colfax had said to Mr. Blaine:

"I suppose I can't indulge my disposition and go off with you folks; my district compels it otherwise!"

Thus the cause of bold action lost in James A. Garfield a weak nature full of library reading, to add himself to Stanley Matthews, whom he so much resembles, and add up toward one whole man, the addition of fractions, which grow less by their coalition. Such are the pulp-weights of the age.

Austin Blair is a native of New York, 54 years old, a graduate of Union College; and, after removing to Michigan, he served up through all the grades of elective office until he became Governor. Since the end of the war, he has been a Representative since 1863, thrice sent by the constituency of the little City of Jackson, which has 18,000 inhabitants. Although an over-ardent Protectionist, he always commanded the highest respect for his probity and kindness, and he left the office very poor, which no other Governor of Michigan can say, and without having violated any feature of the common law in the riotous abuse of power exercised by people like Morton. He sold his farm, for need, in 1864.

THE SALARIES PAID

in the State of Michigan are atrociously insufficient in a Christian age; one thousand dollars to the Governor of a State of the first class, with 1,200,000 people, is, in constitutional consideration, the poor men whom will only put themselves off from public usefulness, unless they steal.

Governor Blair's wife's parlor received, while he was in the office, a pair of carriage-horses, a mirror, and a finger-ring from some soldiers, and the Grant newspapers have cried out like Jews-harps upon him. They ought to raise an annual subscription of chopped and horse-feed for their Chief Magistrate in this State, and then pitch into him for chewing the cud, because that was not appropriated for by the generous Constitution.

SCIENCE.

Twenty-first Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Organization of the Body—Proceedings of the First Day's Session.

Public Reception in the Evening—Welcoming Address of the Hon. W. B. Allison.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 21.

The people of Dubuque are hilarious. The American Association for the Advancement of Science has actually held its first session this morning. The place presents a holiday appearance. The people here try very hard to make everything as pleasant as possible for the learned men who, at present, honor their city, and their efforts, so far, are not in vain.

FORMAL OPENING.

The Society was called to order this morning, at 10 o'clock, by the retiring President, Professor Asa Grey, of Harvard University, who is one of the oldest members. Remarking that he was glad to see the meeting so fully attended, and such an interest displayed, he requested Dr. Young to offer up the usual

PRAYER.

Dr. Young's prayer was very appropriate, asking for the continuance of the Divine blessing upon the undertakings of the Society, which had so far prospered, and among whose numbers were many members of the church and expounders of the Gospel.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The next business in order was the election of a Standing Committee. The following gentlemen (whose names are familiar to many) were elected: Professors Woodman, Whyte, Gillman, Lapham, Swallow, and Cox.

INVITATION.

The following invitation was received from Fort Dodge: "In behalf of the citizens of Fort Dodge, we cordially invite the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to visit and partake of the hospitality of the citizens of the place; and all that is in our power we will do to make the visit a pleasant one. We also wish the Association to visit the numerous coal-mines adjoining our town. Members of the press are also invited." Signed by the Mayor and prominent men of the place. The invitation was turned over to the Standing Committee for future deliberation.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were elected: Dr. Carl Rominger, State Geologist of Michigan; M. H. Comstock, Professor of Mathematics, Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.; J. L. McCreery, Dubuque, Iowa; Sam. Calvin, Dubuque, Iowa; E. P. Corsey, Sansspring, Iowa; Dr. E. Mack, Salem, Mass.; Hon. C. W. Palfrey, Salem, Mass.; Miss Susan Crocker, Lawrence, Kas.; Miss M. E. Welch, Lynn, Mass.; Al. Loughbridge, Principal of Schools, Newton, Iowa; R. H. Loughbridge, Professor of Chemistry, University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss.; J. R. Adger, Jr., Professor of Chemistry, University of Mississippi; R. B. Vulton, Professor of Physics, University of Mississippi; Elliot Whipple, Wheaton, Ill.; Charles Shepard, M. D., Microscopist, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. D. De Camp, M. D., Entomologist, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. B. Parker, Grand Rapids, Mich.; O. A. Currier, Conchologist, Grand Rapids, Mich.; White Thompson, Iowa City, Iowa; G. H. Taft, President of Hamilton College, Springville, Iowa; E. L. Mark, Fredonia, N. Y.; Alonzo Collins, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; J. C. Parker, Grand Rapids, Mich.; M. S. Curtis, Rockford, Ill.; W. M. Thrasher, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. M. Wiley, Professor of Chemistry, Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis; David Starr Jordan, Professor of Natural Science, Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill.

The Society resolved to close meetings at 12:30 p. m. for the purpose of indulging in dinner.

SECTIONS.

The Association was divided into Sections A and B; Section A to be devoted to Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, &c., and Section B to Natural History, Zoology, Geology, &c. The papers already handed in and accepted by the Committee are as follows:

LIST OF PAPERS ENTERED.

1. Classification of the Rocks of Iowa; by C. A. White.
2. On the Eastern Limit of Cretaceous Deposits in Iowa; by C. A. White.
3. On the Ancient Mounds of Dubuque and Its Vicinity; by H. T. Woodman.
4. Climatic Changes in the Salt Lake Valley; by P. A. Chadbourne.
5. Characteristics of the Mineral Deposits in the Cottonwood Districts of Iowa; by P. A. Chadbourne.
6. On the Oviducts of Brachiopoda; by E. S. Morse.
7. On the Embryology of Terebratulina; by E. S. Morse.
8. Observations on Living Rhynchonella; by E. S. Morse.
9. On the Geology of Martha's Vineyard; by N. S. Shaler.
10. On the Cause of Glacial Action in Its More Extended Form; by N. S. Shaler.
11. The Revolution of the Stars in Our Sidereal System; by Jacob Ennis.
12. The Reason Why the Atmosphere Is More than 200 Miles High; by Jacob Ennis.
13. The Cause of the Greenness of the Water in Niagara River; by Jacob Ennis.
14. A Discussion of the Forces of Expansion and Contraction; by J. D. Warner.
15. The Relation of the United States Coast Survey to the Geological and Topographical Survey of the States; by Benjamin Pierce.
16. An Hypothetical Explanation of Expansion; by J. D. Warner.
17. The Physics of the Mississippi River; by C. Forshy.
18. Exhibition of the Skull of a Gigantic Capy[illegible]

Section A. was called to order at 11 a. m. The election of Permanent Chairman resulted in the choice of Professor D. Warren; Permanent Secretary, Mr. C. L. Jackson. The election of the Sectional Committee resulted as follows: Professors Tichlin, Hough, Beneman. Bassam, and Tichlin are, according to election, Standing Committee.

Mr. Hough made a few remarks on the use of the metal lead in electrical batteries. He asserts that lead, in accordance with a suggestion made by him three or four years ago, is superseding copper as the negative metal in the Dana battery.

Professor Pierce made some remarks on the engraving (astronomical) from Harvard University.

The Section then adjourned till 3 p. m.

SECTION B.

In the forenoon session, the Section elected Colonel Foster Permanent Chairman, and M. Riley Permanent Secretary. The election of a Section Committee was next in order, and the following were elected: Professors Worthen, Morris, and Andrews. The Standing Committee elected were Professors Hay, Hartshorn, Perry, and Little.

There being no further work, the Section adjourned till 2:30 p. m.

SECTION B—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 p. m., by the Chairman, Colonel Foster. The meeting was well attended, and many ladies graced the halls of the Association. The first business in order was the reading and discussion of the various papers. Those that were read were very interesting to those who understand Natural History.

The first paper read was by Professor Morse, and the subject was a hard and deep one,—the Oviducts of the Brachiopods. He stated that the eggs are discharged by ciliary ducts, shown to be precisely similar to the same organs in the worm. In a species studied, while in Eastport, Me., he saw the eggs in their passage through the oviducts, and saved them as they were discharged from the external orifice,—this discovery settling the true character of this organ. Heretofore they had been recorded as hearts by Professor Huxley.

The next paper read was on the Eastern Limits of Cretaceous Deposits in Iowa, by Professor White. The following is a synopsis of his paper: "Cretaceous rocks have long been known in Northwestern Iowa. At the Chicago meeting, I announced the existence of rocks of similar age in Guthrie County, Iowa. I now announce the discovery of cretaceous fossils in the drift of Iowa, within fifty miles of the Mississippi River, longitude 92 degrees, West Greenwich. These fossils are of very late cretaceous types. They, as well as the fragments of strata, are fragile, and believed to have been deposited in that region, although none of the strata in that region have been found in situ."

Professor Morse then read a paper on the Embryology of Brachiopods. Mr. Morse described the early changes, in the embryo, in species of Brachiopods from the coast of Maine, showing that they became an embryo with four rings, which then contract [illegible] other. Next year he hopes to complete his study of their history, and have done with the subject.

The fourth paper was read also by Professor Morse, on Observations on Living Rhynchonella, which was an able and well-written document. The Professor elucidated the subject well. The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SECTION A—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Section A met at 3 p. m. The attendance was larger than in the morning.

Professor G. W. Hough occupied the Chair.

Professor C. E. Phelps then elucidated the subject of Planetary Motion and Solar [illegible]. His object was to prove that solar [illegible] was the effect of universal gravitation,—a theory which, he asserts, meets [illegible] difficulties.

The second paper read was by Mr. A. F. [illegible], on a Star-Cluster. After exhibiting [illegible] charts, the Professor spoke at [illegible] length on the subject; and discussion [illegible] by the members.

Mr. Ecoeff read the next paper, on the Printing Chronograph. He is the inventor of one improved on that of Morse's, and twice as much work can be done with one of his as with any other.

The last paper was read by Professor Breneman, on Chemistry, in which he uses some new methods in schools.

The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow, at 10 a. m.

THE EVENING RECEPTION.

The Association gathered in the Congregational Church, this evening, at the reception given by the citizens of Dubuque. The exercises commenced shortly after 8 p. m. The Hon. W. B. Allison delivered the welcoming address in behalf of the people, in the following words:

MR. ALLISON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association for the Advancement of Science:

The Committee having the arrangements in charge have assigned to me the pleasant duty of welcoming you to our city, and extending to you the hospitality of its citizens.

Since the announcement of your coming was first made, all our people have looked forward to the occasion as an eventful one in our history.

We extend to you a cordial greeting and sincere welcome, not for yourselves alone, but because you are the distinguished representatives of the best thought, the highest culture, of the age in which we live; because you are of that army of toilers who have done so much to advance the material interests of our country, and to accelerate its march among the civilized nations and peoples of the earth. It has been your mission, and the mission of such as you, to change old customs, and unsettle old opinions, theories, and beliefs; to destroy ancient follies, prejudices, and superstitions; to inform and improve everywhere; to revive inquiry, study; and to advance every people and every country to a higher plane of thought and action.

Study our systems of government; no shackles or fetters are placed upon your investigations. The great truth is recognized, that the State has no concern with the opinions of men.

Here Science, with her bold and inquiring spirit, has established her right to investigate all subjects, after her own fashion, and according to her own method. Our own countrymen, thus guided, are entitled to their full share of honors of discovery, invention, and improvement.

In one young city we cannot show you old temples or ancient works of art,—the growth of centuries of civilization,—nor even the magnificence to be found in the older portions of our own country. But we have an intelligent, economical, and industrious population, building and advancing as their means accumulate, and accumulating with an energy and rapidity unknown in older communities.

They all bid you welcome to our city, and to the hospitality of their houses.

Though we are comparatively young as a State, Nature here, as elsewhere, is old; and, as you delight in its study, you will find many interesting subjects for inquiry and contemplation, whether it be among the crevices of our rocks, the rocks themselves, or among the fugitive boulders that have floated to us from distant regions, or over the broad expanse of the prairies that extend far away to the west of us, covered with indigenous plants and flowers—each and all will be to you subjects of interest.

Arrangements have been made for excursions and trips into the interior, to enable you to conduct those observations and studies. We look to you to encourage and aid us in the future in making our young State a great Commonwealth for the happy abode of millions of Christian men and women, working as you work, through various channels, for the growth and advancement of our race.

You come among us strangers. We hope to meet you as friends, and that your stay may be pleasant and profitable to yourselves, as I am sure it will be to us; and I trust that, when we part, it will be with mutually pleasant recollections.

The President of this year, J. Lawrence Smith, replied in behalf of the Association. The object of the meeting was stated in eloquent language.

Professor Asa Geay then delivered his farewell address. FOSSIL.

LOVE BETWEEN BARS.

A Fair Infanticide and a German Autolycus Want to be Married in Prison.

Poughkeepsie (Aug. 19) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

In the jail in this city is a young girl named Matty Howe, aged about twenty-three, who stands indicted for murder in the first degree. She was last winter in the employ of a man in Fishkill named Ed Lane, by whom she became pregnant, and when childbirth was expected she was sent from the house to the abode of a colored woman some distance off. She had no sooner entered the black woman's apartment than she was attacked with pains, and very quickly, without the aid of a physician, gave birth to a child. Deserted by the man who should have stood by her, and notwithstanding her precarious condition, she left the house the next day with the new-born child in her arms, and was afterwards seen without it. Shortly after that the body of the child was found in a piece of woods, and it looked as though it had been attacked by some animal.

Matty Howe was arrested for killing her offspring and indicted as above stated, and her trial is to come off in the Supreme Court in October next. Her cell is on the upper corridor, on the west side. Directly under it on the next corridor, below is the cell of Eugene Schmitland, a good-looking German, who has been indicted for grand larceny in stealing a number of watches and a quantity of jewelry in Fishkill last spring. He is a good-natured sort of fellow, and has been allowed the freedom of the outer corridors. One of these corridors leads to Matty Howe's cell, and Eugene soon became acquainted with Matty by seeing her and talking to her through the bars which separated them. The at first casual acquaintance, under adverse circumstances, ripened into affection, and from that time forth, through the long hours of the day, until the time arrived for each prisoner to be locked up for the night, the loving Eugene could be seen sitting by the bars of Matty's cell, the two exchanging vows of eternal constancy. One day Eugene addressed a letter to his father, in the Old Country, saying he had got into a little difficulty, and sadly needed $500 to help him. His father, who is reported to be rich, in a few weeks after sent him $400 in gold. Then the lovers decided to get married. Eugene, through the consent of the Sheriff, sent for a first-class tailor to come to the jail and measure him for a suit of clothes, and in due time the suit was finished. He then sent to Van Kuren Bro.'s jewelry store and had samples of jewelry sent to his cell, from which he selected a complete set for Matty, including a gold chain and locket, and presented them to her. He also gave her a fancy lace collar and fancy necktie.

Having thus, as he thought, prepared for the wedding, the next thing was to get a minister to perform the marriage ceremony. Last Saturday he requested Jailer Vanderpool to go after a Methodist dominie. The jailer [illegible] opened his heart, and Mr. Boose endeavored to get a German minister to officiate, but he declined on the ground that such a marriage would be unlawful. Then Justice Baker was appealed to. That official said he would marry them if the Sheriff would consent, but the latter peremptorily declined. The intelligence was conveyed to the determined lovers, who received it with sadness. The Sheriff, however, in order to appease them, sent them word they could be married in open Court by the presiding Judge. They, however, received the news with distrust, and are mourning over the fact that next week Eugene is to be tried and will, without doubt, be sent down the river, leaving Matty to remain here till October for her trial. It is the first case of love in jail that ever occurred in this county.

A Secret Society of Women.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

It may astonish many, shock a few, and perhaps startle others, to learn that there is a secret society of women in the city of Cincinnati numbering about 300 members at the present time. As strange as it may appear, and as contrary as it is to all traditions which have been handed down to us from the time of Adam, it is an incontrovertible fact that a society of women, who recognize each other with grips and signs and passwords, and who meet in solemn convocation at midnight, has really been in existence about six months without having its mysteries promulgated. The euphonious title of this mysterious organization is "The Independent Harmonial Benevolent Association of German Ladies and Virgin Maids of Cincinnati." The constitution of this organization provides that no lady over 50 years of age shall become a member, and no "virgin maid" under 18. The organization is regularly incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, and is governed by a Constitution and by-laws of great length and wisdom. No gentlemen are admitted to membership or permitted to take part in the deliberations. The members are elected by ballot, but before being elected it must appear that the applicant is of good moral character and possessed of some wealth and standing in society. The initiation fee is fixed at $3. This entitles the member to the benefits of the Association, providing the monthly dues are paid promptly. The Society is governed by a President and Vice President, with the assistance of a Secretary, Book-keeper, and Treasurer, and one or two committees. If a member becomes sick, she is entitled to $3 a week from the funds in the treasury until her recovery. If she dies, she is insured a speedy and a decent burial. If she reveals the secrets of the order, she suffers punishment of the most summary and direful description. It is customary, after the new member has been initiated into the order with many strange, weird, and solemn ceremonies, for the other members to call upon her in a body the following evening, when she is expected to furnish tea and chocolate, and edibles sufficient to entertain and refresh the crowd. For this reason, in the selection of new members, matrons with a full larder, or young ladies about to be married, are preferred. The sprightliness and variety of the conversation carried on upon occasions of this kind is said to resemble somewhat the confusion of tongues about the time the Almighty caused labor to be suspended upon the Tower of Babel. An irruption of these mysterious sisters into a household is about equivalent to a visit in the neighborhood of seventeen-year locusts in a favorable season. When they retire from the house of the newly-made member, usually she has not enough provender left in her cupboard to satisfy the appetite of a robust and full-grown cricket. This is, perhaps, the only secret association of women in the city of Cincinnati. How far it may be in accordance with free institutions and a Republican form of government we are not informed. We are told, however, that questions of State and policy of governments are discussed by those wise women of the West at their secret midnight meetings, when the earth is wrapped in darkness and the weary toilers of the city have sunk to rest. We do not believe that their hair is cut short, after the manner of the vestal virgins in the time of Numa, or that they are entitled to or demand any superior rites of sepulture; but we do know they are a mysterious organization, bound by solemn oaths and obligations to maintain the secrets of their Order. Its members are held to the strictest accountability for their actions, and are required to treat the Presidentess with great veneration and respect. Recently a member failed to treat the lady President with that formal courtesy required by the constitution and the laws of the organization. The sister fell sick, probably as a punishment for her grave offence. She remained sick six weeks, and upon her recovery brought a claim against the treasury of the institution for $18. This claim the Presidentess refused to authenticate, on the ground that she had not acted in a manner becoming a member of the I. H. B. A. O. G. L. A. M. O. C. Thereupon the member brought a suit before 'Squire Thomas McLean for the amount. The 'Squire's office was invaded by the entire sisterhood, and the court-room during the progress of the long and tedious trial, resembled a tulip garden in full bloom, or a half acre of hollyhocks. After able and exhaustive arguments had been delivered on both sides, the 'Squire took the matter under advisement. After mature deliberation, he returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount, with interest from the commencement of her illness.

FOR GREELEY.

Letter from J. D. Platt, of Warren, Ill.

WARREN, Ill., Aug. 15.

Editors Warren Sentinel:

In your paper of Aug. 13, you refer to me as having announced my determination to support the Greeley and Brown ticket, and express surprise that such should be the case. Allow me to say that this step was not taken without due deliberation. I know that it is not popular in this age of party discipline to change, but without change no real progress can be made; and, with the same hearty co-operation that actuated me when I united with the Republican party in the suppression of the Rebellion, do I now unite with a party who are as thoroughly in earnest in the effort to suppress sectionalism and hate, and establish peace and amity between the late contending forces.

As a military commander I honor General Grant, but I cannot reason myself into supporting him for President for another term. There are many questions involved in this contest unlike any that have heretofore figured in Presidential campaigns. The war is over, slavery is forever abolished, the black man has equal political rights with the white man, and nothing now seems so forcibly impressed on my mind as the necessity of reconciliation between all sections of our country and all classes of her people.

Can we have this much desired peace and fraternal relations, with a people at the North, whose orators fight over the battles of the war, and recount the bloody horrors of the four years' struggle, and declare with seeming pride that they will not shake hands over the bloody chasm, or forgive a Rebel who took up arms against his country? I think peace and prosperity to our country will not come in that way. We must bury the woes of the past in that sublime sentence of the martyred Lincoln, "With charity for all, and malice towards none," and lift up the broken South, and restore her and her people once more to social and commercial confidence in the Nation, and I know of no better way to bring about this much-desired result than to elect Horace Greeley, the man of charity and philanthropy, to the Presidency.

Allow me to say to you, and, through your paper, to all my friends in Jo Daviess and adjoining counties, that I shall take no position on the Liberal or any other ticket. I prefer to be free from official responsibility of any kind, and, with this in view, shall expect more enjoyment than is usually found in chasing the shadow, or possessing the uncertain and often unsatisfactory substance, of office.

Thanking you for the wish of a continuance of our social relations, I am truly, &c.,

J. D. PLATT.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Circular from the Commissioner for the United States.

The importance of the great exhibition, to American merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, and inventors, can scarcely be over-estimated. Advices from Vienna show the absorbing interest taken in it by the same class in the Old World. Every nation, but the United States, have already overrun the space allotted to them, and are applying for additional accommodations for the vast number of exhibitors who are pressing forward to take part in the enterprise. Russia, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and all the older agricultural nations are manifesting the greatest eagerness to get hold of the latest improvements in labor-saving machinery, and will crowd the halls of the exhibition. What a field for our inventors and merchants and mechanics! What an opportunity for a world-wide advertisement at a trifling cost! This Exposition is to be unquestionably much larger and more imposing in every respect, than any that have preceded it. It is to be conducted on the most established and comprehensive principles. Inventors will be fully protected, and every facility will be afforded exhibitors, both to show their goods and to sell them. No expenses will be laid upon exhibitors, so far as the undersigned is advised, except such as may cover transportation, unpacking, placing on exhibition, storing boxes, repacking and reshipping and insurance. No charge will be made for services by the Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, except that exhibitors will be expected to pay the expenses of unpacking and placing goods, which will be done by an Assistant Commissioner, and at a rate lower than if done by different parties. Any one desiring to exhibit will, at the earliest moment, make an application to the Commissioner, in writing stating exactly what articles he proposed to send, and the space required. Articles will be placed in the exhibition building between the 1st of February and the 15th of April, 1873. Meanwhile, and in plenty of time to ship, the permits will be issued. Arrangements have been [illegible] other Governments, steamship lines and [illegible] on freights [illegible]. It is most earnestly hoped for the credit of the Nation, our countrymen will largely avail themselves of the privileges offered, and fill the American Department with the choicest specimens of their skill, industry and enterprise.

THOMAS B. VAN BUREN,
Commissioner for the United States, No. 61 Chambers street, New York.

A Coming Social Event in Italy.

A marriage is, before long, to take place in the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy, in the circle of high life, as it is sometimes phrased. No one knows how many natural children the King may be the father of; but two, at least, are acknowledged—a son and a daughter, born long before the morganatic marriage with "Rosina," now called the Countess Mirifiori, the King's oldest and most faithful flame. The daughter was married several years ago to the Marquis Spinola, of the ancient Genoese family of that name. The son has been for several years one of the most dashing of the young elegantes of Florence, driving his four-in-hand, and spending pretty freely the money allowed annually by the royal progenitor. This young man is about to "lead to the altar" a pretty lady whose fortune is made in a double sense. One or two generations back a Frenchman of intelligence and capital, by the name of Larderel, got the control of the borax works in the volcanic region about twenty miles from Sienna, in the direction of Volterra, and by utilizing under the vats the hot vapor which comes from the ground, the use of wood, which was consumed in great quantities, to make the pots boil, was done away with, and a vast economy of expense obtained. A great part of the borax used in the industries of various countries comes from Tuscany, and the Larderels have at the present time a dozen establishments under their control, and a large fortune is the fruit of their enlightened enterprise. Various titles of nobility have been conferred by the sovereign, in recognition of the service rendered to the industry of this locality. The daughter of Count Larderel is now about to be married to the King's son. Victor Emanuel has given $200,000 to enable the young man to set up this establishment, and created for him the title of Prince Mirafiori. So much for love, borax, and matrimony. This history serves at least to show how intelligence and the happy accidents of life bring fortune and social distinction.—*Letter to New York Times.*

Elopement Extraordinary.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Little Ida Reynolds and Eddie ——, her boy lover, of Danville, Ill., unable longer to stand the restraints of their cruel parents, eloped from that place on Friday and came to this city. Ida's father did not seize a double-barreled shot-gun and come after the youthful pair, oh no! He went to the telegraph office and used the telegraph freely, and the result was that Chief Thompson and Major Anderson, of the police force (who is well acquainted with the elder Reynolds), found them safely domiciled with Mr. Stephen Mattler, corner of South and Illinois streets. Captain Thomson took the young man to his office, where he administered a sound spanking, and then locked the child up to ruminate on the uncertainty of earthly things. Major Anderson escorted the little girl to his own residence, where—being a rather bashful man—he permitted his wife to do the spanking. The children are bent upon getting married, and probably will be this morning. Mr. Reynolds has been telegraphed concerning their capture, and will probably put in an appearance to-day.

Approaching Marriages.

From the Home Journal.

Lord Walter Campbell, a resident of this city, and brother of the Marquis of Lorne, will shortly be married in London to Miss Claughton, daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop of Rochester, and younger sister of the Hon. Mrs. Anson, of England.

Mr. William Hempstead, a gentleman connected with the marine service, is engaged, and in a few months will be married to Miss Ida, daughter of the Hon. Horace Greeley, the Presidential candidate. The announcement of this forthcoming wedding creates an unusual stir in social circles.

Mr. John Stuyvesant Cruger, a scion of one of our oldest and most aristocratic families, will be married in October to Miss Natalie Dana, a niece of President Thiers, of the Republic of France. It is stated that the wedding will take place at Versailles, and there is every reason to look forward to an event of unusual elegance and note.

Novel Use for a Balloon.

Mr. Samuel A. King, the well-known Boston aeronaut, was recently employed upon a novel commission, that of measuring with balloons the discharge from a gas well in Ontario County, New York. The well is owned by a company of capitalists, and the gas is conveyed in pipes to Rochester, twenty-six miles distant, and there mixed with the street or illuminating gas. The flowage reached only 25,000 feet a day, when the capacity was estimated at 800,000. With two balloons, one of 20,000 cubic feet, and the other of 13,000, the exact capacity of which was previously ascertained to a nicety (says the Boston *Journal*), Mr. King measured the flow for a certain period, and the result showed that the flow was about 4,000 feet per hour. Much of the gas is thought to escape by leakage from the pipes between Bloomfield and Rochester. In accordance with Mr. King's suggestions, the Company propose to perfect the present drill hole and sink another near the first. The gas was discovered many years since, while parties were boring for oil, and when it first escaped the tools were driven out.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Miles, Nilsson and Patti, the eminent Prima donnas bear evidence to the superiority of Burnett's Standard Preparations for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This Superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory 16 Bond st., New York.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.
132 ft south Park Boulevard, s w cor Oakwood Boulevard.
100 ft on Oakwood Boulevard west of Vincennes-av. Will sell in lots to suit customers, at low prices and on liberal terms.
84 ft on Vincennes-av, s e cor Bowen-av.
200 ft on Michigan-av, s e cor Forty-eighth-st.
100 ft on Indiana-av, s w cor Forty-eighth-st.
188 ft on Indiana-av, s e cor Fifty-third-st.
75 ft on State-st, near Fifty-seventh-st.
146 ft on State-st, s w cor Sixty-fifth-st.
86 ft on Prairie-av, 4 corners Fifty-third-st.
700 ft on Calumet-av, 4 corners Fifty-third-st.
660 ft fronting South Park, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth-st.
Also a large amount of other choice suburban property.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av, near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GROVE lots, 50 ft front by 150 ft deep, with good sidewalks and surrounded by good improvements, for $500, $700 and $800. Terms, one fifth down, and balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, at six per cent interest, or monthly payments can be made. JOHN CULVER, Office 142 LaSalle-st, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—28 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON the ridge at South Englewood, near the depot. Halsted-st is graveled all the way to the property. Dummy trains are run at hours to accommodate merchants and mechanics. The lots are only one block from the railroad. Price, $200 each, payable $25 cash, and $5 per month. Will sell on long time. No payments for three years to parties who will build at once. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN ACRE BLOCKS on the ridge at South Englewood, close to depot, and suitable for immediate subdivision. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NICE SUBURBAN HOME, IN Monee, 33 miles on I. C. R. R. Two acres of vineyard, house, barn, well, cistern, etc. Will be sold cheap. Vineyard in full bearing now; fruit worth $1,000 a year. Address H. C. CHITTENDEN, Monee, Ill.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES ON FORTY-NINTH-ST., near R. I. car shops. Can be subdivided at a handsome profit, for very cheap terms. Apply to LOWELL & WILLISTON, 126 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY LYING CONtiguous to the C. B. & Q. R. R., between Chicago and Hinsdale, by G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD ACRES AND LOTS—near depot, church and schools, sidewalks, streets, paved. E. L. CANFIELD, or J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—16 LOTS IN DESPLAINES. OWNER will sell at sacrifice; want offer. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE AT HYDE Park, lot 185x200, 2 story house, large parlors, chambers, and all modern improvements; large furnace and good barn, near depot, fairly wooded. Also, a desirable building site, 150x330, on Washington-av., (macadamized) near Fifty-fifth st, at a great bargain. Can give running by each of the above places. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st, opposite the Court House: Houses and lots at Maywood; small payments down; balance on easy terms. House and 50-foot lot on Wentworth av. $3,750.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON THE RIDGE AT South Englewood, two blocks from railroad, on long time, only $1,000 each. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO, 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES, SUBDIVIDED, AT South Chicago in front of large woolen mills. A. W. WHEELER, owner, hardware store 315 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, Nos. 134, 136, 140, and 144 Vincennes-av.; 11 rooms each; all the modern improvements. 24, 26, and 28 Thirty-eighth-st, new two story and basement brick houses, 10 rooms each; modern improvements. 3, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Johnson-place, new two-story and basement brick houses, 10 rooms each; modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st, Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 648 Fulton st, near Wood, 10 rooms. Upper part of house 545 West Washington-st, 6 rooms. New house on Forty-fifth st, fourth house east of Langley-av, 8 rooms. Five new brick houses on North Wells st, near Lincoln Park, 12 rooms each, modern improvements. 134, 136, 142, and 144 Vincennes-av., new two story and basement brick houses, 11 rooms each. New house on Van Buren st, near Western-av., 5 rooms and closets; rent $25 per month. Parties wishing to rent houses will always find a large list at our office. W. H. SAMPSON & CO, 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 2-STORY HOUSES, FOR $35 each, at Cottage Grove, corner Forty fifth and Evans sts, one block west of Cottage Grove dummy. F. D. ORCUTT.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, all modern improvements. At 284 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—HOUSE No. 287 West Chicago av., two-story, ten rooms, [illegible] hot and cold water, bath room, furnace [illegible] improvements. Inquire on premises [illegible] ROSENTHAL, 21 West [illegible]plaines-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME COTtage within a rod of the car. [illegible] furniture for sale; a cheap bargain for those [illegible] buy. 265 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV. STYLISH BRICK; $75 per month; furniture for sale. Calumet-av, 6 rooms cheap. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE FLOOR WITH 5 ROOMS, 582 Taylor-st.

TO RENT—A FINE BLOCK OF FIVE STORY and basement houses, on Dearborn-st, corner of Ontario-st, suitable together for a family hotel, and will be finished for that purpose. If not rented for a hotel by Monday, will finish and rent singly to private families. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—30 ROOMS NEWLY AND VERY handsomely furnished, single or en suite, at low rates, Nevada Hotel, 157 East Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, without board. Cottage Grove-av, near Thirtieth-st. Address C 90, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or 4 gentlemen. References exchanged. 279 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR, UNFURNISHed, on Wabash-av, between Hubbard-court and Twelfth-st, to a responsible party. Apply in store, 697 State.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A COTtage at 109 West Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT CHAMBERS, EN suite, well furnished, in first class house and neighborhood. See the rooms at 123 South Hoyne st, or call at Room 11 Nevada Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN GOOD neighborhood, suitable for two persons; has good closet, bath room, and gas; convenient to good boarding house. 32 Twenty-sixth-st, between Prairie and Indiana-avs.

TO RENT—LOW—THREE ROOMS WITH closets, &c. Apply to D. E. FISK to-day between 11 and 1 o'clock, at Room 4, 45 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 29, 30, and 32 South Canal-st, 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 33 and 35 Lake-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE AND WELL-lighted offices in the stone-front building, 144 and 146 East Madison-st, at the same prices as before the fire. H. O. STONE, 146 East Madison-st, Room 9.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement store, stone front, on Wabash-av., near Adams-st., will be finished about Sept. 15, to suit tenant. Plans may be seen at my office. W. H. PHARE, 216 Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS AND basements, in new marble front buildings on State-st, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. C. B. WALLER, 320 State-st, Room 8.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 19 AND 21 SOUTH Canal-st.; size, 40x80; well lighted. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House-Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOTEL IN CITY OR good country town; would act as clerk or steward, or take the management of one. Address T, 302 Park-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE with 5 rooms on first floor in the vicinity of Halsted, Van Buren, Lake, or Loomis-st. Inquire, or address A. EATON, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SEPT. 1, A COTTAGE or part of a house in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to street cars; rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address C 99 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF ABOUT 10 rooms, with modern improvements, in good locality, either South or West Division. Good references. Address R & H, 1318 Prairie av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE (or upper part) of four or five rooms, near Twelfth-st or Union Park preferred, by responsible tenant without children. Address, stating terms, A 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms on the South or West side; possession wanted any time within a month. S. THOMSON, 212 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PART OF A BASEment in a first class location suitable for a restaurant only. Apply for particulars at 315 Illinois-st, between Pine and St. Clair.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTtage or small house, in pleasant locality; North or West side preferred; no children; references the best. Address P, Room 61, Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BASEMENT OR PART of same, about 25x50, on Wabash-av, between Madison and Twenty second-st. Address O 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, A FURnished house on South Side south of Twelfth and north of Twenty-second sts, for a first-class tenant. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 399 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st, opposite the Court House: [illegible] Furnished [illegible] Eighteenth-st; immediate possession [illegible] Brick house, and lot 40x177 feet, with fine barn, on Indiana-av, near Eighteenth st, $24,000. Also, other houses and lots on the South and West sides, at low prices and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HARRISON, 65 SOUTH Clinton-st.: Lots outside the fire limits, near schools, churches, and street cars, on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., between Centre and Ashland-avs.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTing Fullerton-av, Beethoven, Halsted, Sophia, Fremont, and Cleveland-sts, and Webster-av, in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; lots cheap and on very easy terms. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 93 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FRONTing Madison, Lake, Homan, Washington, Park-av, West Monroe, Kedzie, Walnut, Adams and Jackson-sts, and Central Park; all in this beautiful and rapidly improving park. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 93 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—LOTS ON Wood, Augusta and Hammond-sts, and on California, Chicago, Genesee, and Fairfield-avs, and other streets in the immediate vicinity of Humboldt Park, at from $600 to $1,200 per lot. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 93 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION—Two new two-story cottages at Oakland (Fortieth-st) with 7 large rooms, besides pantry, closets and basement; gas material, hard and soft water; very near horse and steam cars; only $3,500; $500 cash and balance $25 per month until paid for; 8 per cent; good neighborhood; land advancing; cheaper than paying rent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES AND LONG time—property on Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, Scott, Plumb, and Polk-sts, [illegible]
OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS.
Shurtleff-av., Stewart-av, Budden and Garibaldi sts, between Twenty seventh and Twenty-eighth sts. 40 lots on Forty-fifth-st and Layton-st. 1 lot on Campbell-av, near Van Buren st.
WISNER & TALLMAN, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 129 WINCHESter-av; a bargain; must be sold. Inquire at house.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON WEST LAKE ST, corner of Clay. Also 80 acres in Sec. 33, 39, 13, cheap. JOHN BOCKWELL, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WENTWORTH-AV, $1,200. Big bargain. House and lot 157 Mathew-st, cheap. A number of houses on the West Side cheap. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS LOTS ON Michigan and Wabash-avs, also on Lake, Madison, and Monroe sts; also several 99 years' leases without re-appraisals or increase of rent during entire term, with privilege of purchase, etc. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av, near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD AND DILLER-STS.—3 lots southeast corner of Hubbard and Diller-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTtage house of 5 rooms and lot, No. 795 West Lake-st, near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—LOT 50x124 feet, southeast corner of Adams and Lincoln sts. SNYDER & LEE, No 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA ST.—3 LOTS ON INDIana-st, near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—72X120 FEET ON SHEFFIELD-AV, corner Montana-st, just 172 feet north of Fullerton-av. Lincoln-av. cars run within 1½ blocks of property. Good shade trees, etc. Price, $3,600; reasonable terms. LOWELL & WILLISTON, 126 Fifth-av, second floor.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED city property—Some very choice suburban property, improved and unimproved, at Hinsdale, Riverside, and Lawndale; in large or small pieces. Some good trades can be made. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—COTTAGE AND LOT, 243 Second-st, on monthly payments. Price, $1,100. Terms, $100 cash, and $20 per month until paid for. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 144 LaSalle-st, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT $450, A FEW LOTS JUST OUTside of the fire limits, on Leavitt, Oakley, Hoyne, and Western-av. There is nothing inside the old city limits so desirable or cheap. Small payment down, and perfect title. Office open every evening till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOUSES AND lots—New cottages on Twenty-eighth-st, with lot, fence, plumbing, etc, only $2,200, on monthly payments if desired. Two cottages, with lots, on Oakley st, near Lake, $2,400 and $2,600. Lots well located, on Hoyne, Leavitt, and Oakley-sts, $450 to $850; easy terms. CULVER & HOVEY, 163 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., FINE LARGE frame and 37 feet frontage, north Twenty-second-st; a rare bargain. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL OCTAGON MARBLE house, with bay window. Easy terms. Apply to MEARS, 1882 Prairie-av, from 11 to 12, and 4½ to 5½.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE FOR CASH; AN ELEgant 3-story and basement house, entirely new, 14 rooms, and in the finest neighborhood on the West Side. J. C. McCORD & CO., 440 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FINE 2-STORY AND basement new brick house, all modern improvements near Ellis Park, only $500 cash. J. C. McCORD & CO., 440 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FOUR STORY FRAME dwellings of 6 rooms each on Union-av, between Langley and Vincennes-avs; only one block from Boulevard, two blocks from horse-cars, and five minutes walk from steam-cars; will be ready for occupancy in about two weeks; lot 180 feet deep. For terms, etc., address or call on F. B. HAMILTON, Room 27, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND grounds on Madison av. Park, near Kenwood depot; furnace, range, and all modern improvements, lot 100x180; fruit and shade. Great bargain, if sold soon. Also, a choice residence on Park-av, near Hyde Park Hotel. Lot, 100x200; east front; $14,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT 183 GREEN-ST., CORNER OF Jackson-st, a good 10 room house, and splendid lot, for sale low—1-3 cash. This is a very pleasant place. Call Saturday or Monday afternoon.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, AT $250 AND $400 each. First payment, $50 to $100, and $10 per month until paid for; in Wisner's Addition, corner Milwaukee and Diversey avs. Parties desiring cheap homes, or wishing to invest small capital with a view of large profits, will please give us a call. No trouble to show property. Office open evenings. WISNER BROS., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time monthly payments. Interest 8 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars. Thirty-second-st, east of Wentworth-av. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st, basement.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY, IN AND NEAR the city, South, West, or North Side, suitable for subdivisions. L. STAVE, Teutonia building, Room 3, corner Washington and Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—27x183 FEET, SOUTH FRONT, BEtween Fifth-av. and Franklin, [illegible] per foot; easy terms, [illegible] LIMBERG & CO., corner Washington and Fifth-av, Teutonia building.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK foundation, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, and 25 feet east front, on Mayo-st., near Washington-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, STONE basement, [illegible] Wood. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON DE KALB ST, AT A cash bargain; must be sold. Inquire at 1308 State-st.

FOR SALE—$750, $200 CASH, WILL BUY A LOT on Douglas-place; $800, $200 cash, will buy a lot on [illegible] of Western-av, on the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, in the immediate vicinity of the large manufacturing interests; the horse cars will pass within one block of this ground. Call early and secure a bargain. J. S. GOULD, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—30 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS on Twelfth-st., near Ashland-av. Also, lots fronting on Coolidge, Sampson, Taylor, Polk, Lexington, and Harrison-sts, and on Western-av. These choice lots will be sold cheap, and on easy terms. GEO. W. PARENT & CO., Real Estate Agents, southeast corner Halsted and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FIVE NEW houses at the corner of Western-av. and Lexington-st, $500 cash, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV, CHOICE EAST FRONT building lots, 50x200, near corner Oakwood-av and new boulevard, below market price. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS on Johnson place and Vincennes av. Price $8,400 and $8,000—only $500 down. Each house has 11 rooms, gas, water, baths, furnace pipes, speaking tubes, etc. Lots alone are worth $2,500 and $3,000. Are located in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, and above figures are fully 25 per cent below value. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS farm of 160 acres, with dwelling house and barn, within two miles of Aurora, on the Fox River road, between Aurora and Batavia; a good house and lot in Chicago will be taken as part payment. Address J. S., Avenue House, corner Wabash av. and Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 118 ACRES, 40 OF plow-land, 30 of meadow, 40 of timber; good water privileges, good orchard and barn; 1½ miles from Harvard Junction, on the Northwestern Railroad. Bound to be sold cheap. For particulars call at 445 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent farm of 40 acres in a good state of cultivation. Will give a bargain in this property. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, ON SOUTH Side, east of State-st, worth $12,000 to $25,000. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite Court House.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, ON WEST SIDE, worth $3,000. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., opposite Court House.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 180 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. In large sums at 9 per cent second mortgages, and leased houses. R. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

WANTED—INSURANCE CLAIMS, OR BALances after dividend, cashed at very highest market rates, by A. C. GREENEBAUM, 14 West Randolph st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, long time. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—DRUG STORE—WILL EXCHANGE a good improved farm for a drug store in Chicago or Toledo. For particulars address W. F. SEMPLE, Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD, GENTLE horse for a No. 1 top buggy, or will pay cash for buggy. Room 6, 276 State st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PIANO, MADE BY Boardman & Gray, for $125, at 460 State st. GEO. CASPER.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT. REPAIRing and tuning promptly attended to, at the Chicago Piano factory, 259 East Randolph-st, by J. PRESTON.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—A LADY CORRESpondent, widow preferred; object, company to places of amusement. Address O 90, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and clerk; preference given to a young man acquainted with the wholesale paint and color trade; first-class testimonials as to integrity and capacity will be required. Address, stating experience and salary required, G. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Michigan-av. and Washington-st. No personal applications entertained.

WANTED—A BOY WHO WRITES A GOOD hand, in a lawyer's office. Address A 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A young man about 18 years of age; one who lives with his parents. Address, in own handwriting, with references, and salary expected, GROCERIES, Care Carrier No. 1.

WANTED—2 GERMAN DRY-GOODS SALESmen; wages $20 to $25 per week. L. KLEIN, 520 South Halsted-st.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—4 OR 5 SHOE makers, at Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., to whom steady employment will be given. Passage paid by calling at Freight Car 108 or 12.

WANTED—3 CARVERS AND 3 CABINETmakers. Corner Elston and Reuben-sts. Good wages to first-class men.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY CHICAGO City Railway Company, 50 laborers to work on track; good wages. Inquire of R. T. CRAIN, Superintendent, corner Twentieth and State sts.

WANTED—4 OR 5 GOOD CARPENTERS, to work at stair building. Inquire at corner of Nineteenth and Blackwell-sts. TOBIN & BERDAN.

WANTED—THREE TINNERS—THOSE USED to capping fruit-cans preferred. Apply at WM. ARCHDEACON'S, 211 & 213 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—BAKERS—FIRST AND SECOND hands on bread; night work. Also, No. 1 candy maker; general work. Address Townsend's Candy Factory and Bakery, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—ONE GOOD TIN ROOFER. APPLY Room 25 Boone Block, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER FOR NORTHern Indiana. Apply at 9 a. m. to-morrow morning at HIBBARD & SPENCER'S, 80 and 82 Lake-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HAND, WHO has had experience, to run a moulding-machine. For particulars apply, with references, to Cedar Rapids Planing-Mill Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A MOULDING-machine. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 and 199 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—BAKERS—FIRST AND SECOND hands on bread; night work. Also No. 1 candy-maker; general work. Address TOWNSEND'S CANDY FACTORY AND BAKERY, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—MAN TO RUN SHAPER. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 and 199 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS. APPLY TO THORNE & CO.'S Packing House, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—ENGINEER. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 and 199 South Clinton st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 EXPRESS WAGON BLACKsmith, at Express Wagon Manufactory, corner Burnside and Twenty-third-sts.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CARPENTERS AT factory, corner English and Morgan-sts.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS SCROLL-SAWyer. KIMBALL & SHERIDAN, Arnold and Seventeenth sts.

WANTED—TWO SETTERS, IN BRICK-KILN. Apply to Excelsior Pressed-Brick Company, 77 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, AT 58 AND 60 Pacific-av. P. J. SEXTON.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—STRONG HEALTHY BOYS TO drive teams; good wages. Apply to E. F. CULLERTON, corner Post and Levee-sts., Bridgeport Locks.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED in the lace goods business, to sell goods by sample in city and country. Inquire corner Franklin and Madison-sts, up stairs. D. M. POLLACK & CO.

WANTED—500 NEWS BOYS, AT 25 WEST Madison-st, up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 LADIES AND 50 gentlemen, agents for city and country; at 258 West Madison-st, up stairs, Chicago, Illinois. Call or write.

WANTED—WE WILL START FOR COLORADO on Monday, the 26th inst. You can hold your tickets, and come on afterward. All who want to secure good homes, of 160 acres, and provide yourselves and families against future want, come and go with us. The Southwestern Colony offer you liberal terms on which to get out there, and sympathy in a tangible form after you are there. This Colony is a year and a half old. Office, Lewis House, 249 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN, Gen. Supt.

WANTED—2 NEAT, SMART, RELIABLE boys, not under 16. Call at entrance to 446 Wabash-av., at exactly 10 a. m., Saturday.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS AND choppers, at $1.75 to $2.50 per day; 50 saw-mill hands, at $26 to $30 per month and board; 100 teams, at $5 per day; free fare; 10 stone masons, 5 stone cutters, and 20 laborers, for the city. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st., and 58 West Madison-st. SNELL & SHAW, Agents.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR MENOMONEE. For all kinds of railroad work; high prices; entirely free fare, and no fees. At the Company's Office, 22 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 168 West Madison-st.; business legitimate, pays better than wages.

WANTED—100 LABORERS ON GARD'S steam brick yard, Ashland-av. (Reuben st.), a little south of Twenty second-st. Good wages paid.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO MEN at 241 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SMART, FAITHFUL MAN TO drum for a hotel. Address H 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING AGENT to canvass the city for a first class publication. Call at 165 West Washington-st.

WANTED—BOY TO TEND LUNCH STAND, 23 East Harrison-st. One residing with his parents preferred.

WANTED—TEN RESTAURANT WAITERS AT WAGNER & KUHN'S Restaurant, 143 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR COPPER MINE. Scandinavians preferred; constant employment and good pay to sober men; company work; fare furnished. Apply to-day at 166 South Franklin-st, Room 28.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS VARIETY PERformers will find good engagements; salary sure, by applying at Burlington Hall 10 a. m. MRS. HALL.

WANTED—30 SAW-MILL HANDS; WAGES, $26 to $30 per month, and board. 10 farm hands; 50 for quarries; 10 choppers, etc.; the highest wages paid. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st., or 58 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—100 RAILroad laborers for the Michigan Central Railroad. Good healthy place; wages, $2 per day; board, $3; fare free. Also, 200 for other roads; same terms. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT BOY, ABOUT 15 or 16 years, to work in a grocery store; must come well recommended. Apply to JAMES V. BYRNE, 635 Archer-av.

WANTED—1,000 MEN, FOR C. & N. W. RAILroad Company; all kinds of good work, at from $2.25 to $2.50 per day; 100 teams, $5 per day; free fare for men; call early at the office, exclusively for this work [illegible] and sawmill hands; also, 10 teams for city work. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR FANCY grocery and fruit business on a route where a good trade is already established; only experienced parties need apply; references required. Call or address at 89 South Water-st, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—BOY—IMMEDIATELY TO WORK in a first-class grocery store. Apply to 871 Carroll-st, corner Lincoln-st.

WANTED—ON A SMALL FARM NEAR ARcola, Douglas Co., Ill., a man and wife (no children). Man must be a practical farmer, and understand blooded stock, gardening, and tree culture; his wife wanted for dairy and general housework. Good house, garden, and fair salary. Unexceptionable references required. J. A., 10 Eldridge-court, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND HAND WATCHES, jewelry, clothing, pistols, musical instruments, and all goods of value, at BARTLETT'S, 306 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 564 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR MAGAZINES, old books, and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—EVERYONE TO KNOW: GOOD single rooms at Merchants European Hotel, $1 per day. Good meals from 25 to 50 cents.

WANTED—TO INVEST—IN FIRST-CLASS wholesale grocery house, $20,000 to $30,000, by a first-class active business man. Address Y 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—DIRT—100 LOADS DELIVERED ON lots on northeast corner Warren av. and Leavitt-st. Apply to GEO. W. HILL, 200 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD JUNIOR BASE BALL club to play on the 24th. Address Z 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FAMILY HAVING A PLEASant home in the country (without children) wishes to adopt a bright girl, from 10 to 12; American or German preferred. Address ALBERT W. LANDON, 420 Wabash av.

WANTED—500 PAINTERS TO ATTEND A mass meeting at [illegible] State-st, on Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock. All nationalities cordially invited.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with $5,000 to extend a good paying wholesale and jobbing trade already established in this city. Address, stating where interview may be had K 57, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS man, with $500 to $800, to take one-half interest in a well-established manufacturing business. Profits large, and demand more than I have means to supply. Address H J R, 1477 Prairie-av.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, with $2,000 cash, in a good stock farm situated in Texas County, Missouri, and to which is attached 80 acres of pine lands, with steam sawmill; $5,000 will be paid for this half interest after five years, if then desired. For particulars address W S, Post Office Box 2383, St. Louis, Mo.

PARTNER WANTED—PHYSICIAN PREferred, with $200 to $300 capital; pays well. Inquire at or address 165 North Halsted-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $20,000 to take an interest in a well-established wholesale business in this city. One of the partners wishing to retire. Address C 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000, in a staple manufacturing business; sales cash and profits large. References given and required. Address Q 58, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 502, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 40 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED, WITHout deception. Circular, containing the different causes and proof required, forwarded on receipt of $1. Address JOHN DOE, P. O. Box 242, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills; [illegible] mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 79 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 61 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 348 STANTON-AV., 2 BLOCKS south of Douglas House, in a family of two, a first class German girl for general housework; must be a good cook, and come well recommended; no other need apply; good wages will be given.

WANTED—AT 1362 INDIANA-AV, A GIRL TO do general housework, including cooking, washing, and ironing.

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND GIRL—Swede or German. Apply at 113 Park-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, AT WILSON'S Grand Central Laundry, Nos. 197 and 199 South State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK IN a private family. Apply at 58 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 303 South Lincoln-st. German or Norwegian preferred. Apply Saturday and Wednesday.

WANTED—A SERVANT TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply at 51 Seeley-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family, at 34 Throop-st. Call before 9 a. m., or between 5 and 6 p. m.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, GERMAN, OR Norwegian girl, from 12 to 14 years old, at 69 North Peoria st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages $4. Apply at 1466 Wabash-av, between Thirty-second and Thirty-first sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be an excellent cook, washer, and ironer. Apply to-day—after 10 o'clock a. m.—at 55 South Curtis-st, between Washington and Madison sts. Must bring references.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL, and one to do chamber work to go into the country four hours ride from Chicago. Call at room 75 Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark sts, Saturday morning, Aug. 24, between the hours of 9 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL AS COOK AND LAUNdress in a private boarding house; wages $5 per week; none only those thoroughly competent need apply. Reference required. 661 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—IN PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE two good girls; one cook and one chambermaid; also to wait on table. 120 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ONE WHO CAN give good references, at 359 Michigan-av. Call Saturday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT KITCHEN GIRL where second girl is kept. Must bring good references. 1194 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 363 MICHIGAN-AV, TWO good competent girls for dining-room and chamber work, near Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work; good references required. Apply at once at 580 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIvate boarding house; also a girl to wash dishes. Apply at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 482 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; wages, $4 per week. Apply at 607 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS WITH WHEELer & Wilson machine, at McArt's Eureka Shirt Manufactory, 122 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AND fitter for ladies' dresses. Apply at 395 South Clark st. Apply at once.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR bows and scarfs, at LEBIN & COHEN'S, 47 Hubbard court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TEN BOOK FOLDERS AND stitchers, at 255 East Madison-st. F. MUNSON.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST.—GREEN WILLOW House; convenient to business; just opened; airy rooms, all new and clean. Excellent board; $4 to $5 a week.

46 NORTH GREEN ST.—GOOD BOARD AT $4.50 per week.

172 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board.

328 WEST WASHINGTON ST., CORNER May, a handsomely furnished back parlor, large bay window, with first class board, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ROOM FOR two or three gentlemen; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, suitable for gent and wife, or single gentleman, with board. References exchanged.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW GENtlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, and good board, with home comforts. Terms moderate.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Two large front rooms, with board, unfurnished, except new Brussels carpet. House new and modern, and surrounded by fine grounds; location and accommodations first-class.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A GOOD ROOM with first-class board, suitable for gent and wife or two gentlemen. Reference required.

YANKEE BOARDING-HOUSE—NEWLY FURnished, at 148 West Washington-st, Chicago. Furnished rooms to rent, with board, for ladies or gentlemen. Board, by the week, day, or meal.

South Side.

540 WABASH-AV—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find good board and room, with gas, closet, etc.; also a single room.

609 WABASH-AV—FURNISHED FRONT room on first floor, bath room, &c., with board. Also, single room. Reference exchanged.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished or unfurnished parlor floor (3 rooms with water), with board, to a family of three persons; strictly first-class accommodations.

884 INDIANA-AV, CORNER EIGHTEENTH st.—Can accommodate a few young men with pleasant rooms and good board, upon reasonable terms.

1,088 WABASH-AV—PLEASANT FRONT and back parlor on same floor, each for two persons, or will rent together, with board.

BAGLEY HOTEL, 853 STATE-ST—A FEW more boarders. Board from $6 to $10 per week. Day boarders $5 per week.

VINCENNES-AV, NEAR OAK-AV—PARTIES desiring handsome rooms unfurnished, except carpets with board; permanent parties desired. Address Z 34, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

PARTIES WISHING BOARDERS OR BOARD and rooms, will save advertising by applying to Boarding House Bureau, Room 5 368 State-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WHO can bring the best of references, a pleasant, well furnished room in a private family, on or near Ashland-av, or south of Randolph-st. and west of Halsted. Address O 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—FRENCH FAMILY—A LADY, WISHing to speak French, desires board in a family in which that language is correctly spoken. Address A 46, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK and arriving, fine assortment of carriages of all [illegible] designs; latest styles, and strictly first-class work. We will call attention to light work of [illegible] and track use. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] box Concord buggy, [illegible] Address or apply to [illegible], 317 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—50 HORSES. TWO FRESH CARloads just received from the country. Single horses and pairs, working and driving horses, and several fine saddle horses. We have no room to keep half of them, and will sell cheap. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE OPEN BUGGY, TOP buggy, and phaeton, with horse and harness, if wanted; will sell cheap. 58 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BASHAW HORSE. McAULEY, YOE & Co., 111 and 113 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE HORSE, ABOUT 15¼ hands high, weight 1,050 lbs, iron gray or dark color, and right every way. H. HADLEY, 130 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD SECOND-HAND open buggy, for cash. Inquire of A. EATON, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

WE HAVE FOR SALE PHAETONS, TOP AND open buggies. Also, one and two-seated business wagons; in fact, most any style of a light carriage at lower prices for the quality of work than any other house in the West. Give us a call. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, TOP BUGGY, and harness, for which a new No. 6 Macneale & Urban safe will be taken in part payment; also, a good penman, who has had some experience in an insurance office. T 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMS AT DOWNER & BEMIS' Brewery, South Park-av, in the morning.

WANTED—A HORSE THAT CAN TROT IN 3 minutes. Must be sound and kind, and at least 16 hands. No fancy price will be paid. Address F 13, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogue sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AUBURNdale, Mass. Four years classical course, including Greek. Prices reduced last year. Music under direction of Dr. Eben Tourjee. Access to all the advantages of the N. E. Conservatory. Particular attention paid to common branches. Special facilities for German, French, and Painting. Next year begins Sept. 12. Address Rev. CHAS. W. CUSHING.

RURAL HOME—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys at Pownall, Bennington County, Vermont, among the Green Mountains. Quiet, safe, healthful, and romantic. The next year begins Sept. 4, 1872. Send for a circular. J. M. BACHELDOR, Principal.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN LADY, educated in Paris and London, desires an engagement; acquirements, English, French, German, Spanish, dancing, and painting. Address T 42, Tribune Branch office.

ST. MARK'S SCHOOL, NEAR ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys, located in the open country 3 miles from city limits; fifth year commences Sept. 17. The course of studies are designed to prepare boys for the universities, the scientific schools, or for mercantile life. The desirable and healthful location of this school, the high order of instruction given, the thoroughness of the teaching, the gentlemanly bearing of the students, the home care and comforts, and the general moral influence enjoyed by the scholars are [illegible] worthy the attention of parents seeking a first-class family school for their sons; terms $300 per annum. Address for circular and references, Rev. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN teacher for English reading tuition in exchange for French tuition. Address E 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—15,000 HEMLOCK RAILROAD ties, cheap, by WM. HAWLEY, Lockport, Ill.

FOR SALE—YACHT VOLANT—THE PRETtiest and best of Smith's boats; lies in the lake basin at foot of Thirteenth-st, or to let by the day or hour. G. B. SMITH, 739 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE CROP OF FRUIT FROM 1,500 apple and 1,500 peach trees, now ready to pick; call early. G. W. DEAN, 64 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FULL SET OF U. S. cents which I will sell for $50. Address or call for WINSOR, Porter's Telegraph College.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL BUILDING PARties is called to the excellent rolling window shutters patented by F. C. Martin, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They can be examined at the offices of MAAS & KONEMAN, Architects, No. 189 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—5,000,000 WELL BURNT BRICK, FOR which we will pay the highest market price. Parties desirous of furnishing all or any portion of this amount will send price and sample, prepaid. Address M. B. BUSHNELL & CO., 188 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN having had eight years' experience [illegible] Address [illegible], Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, BOOKkeeper, or in some other capacity, by a thoroughly competent young man. Best of city references. Address CASHIER, P. O. Box 54.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BANKing House, by a competent and reliable bookkeeper. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; Lumber business preferred. Has had several years' experience. Best of references, and from late employer. Address D 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has been for five years cashier and bookkeeper in a wholesale house in Chicago; references of the best character furnished. Address Room 8, Central Union Block.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN having several years' experience in a large variety store; no objections to the country. Address U 12, Branch Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN AND superintendent in foundry. Has had 18 years' experience in all classes of foundry work as foreman, and can give the best of reference from leading machine and foundry shops. Address T 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dyer. The best references can be given. Address FRED. OHNESORGE, Post Office Box 3,600, Chicago, Ills.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE 15TH SEPT. next, by an experienced Philadelphia trucker, well acquainted with the care and management of hotbeds; would take an interest in the same; single man, of moral habits; unquestionable references. Address CHAS. H. VAUTIER, Port Richmond P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AGED 24, is desirous of being admitted to a machine shop to learn the trade; has four years' experience as an engineer. Can give references. Address G 41, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man (Dane), in a private family, to drive and take care of horses; a good steady sober man. Address A 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAREFUL AND steady driver; thoroughly understands the care of trotters; three years' reference from last employer. Address A 61, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, AS coachman in private family; has experience in driving and taking care of horses; best of city references. Address L 11, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Dane, as coachman in a private family; understands his business, and can give good references. Address L 41, Branch Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WOULD PREFER TO travel. Have good knowledge of advertising or printers' goods and fair of stationery; have traveled in the Western States. Address D 85, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work. Call in the rear of 502 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SCANDInavian girl for general housework. Call at Hotel Dannevirke, 23 and 25 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work; can give good references. Please call or address 32 Foster-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, both good cooks. Inquire at 151 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL as cook, to go to Evanston or Chicago. Apply at 322 North Market st, back part of the house.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES, intelligent and well educated, desire an opportunity of becoming compositors. Address L 31, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DRUG STORE, IN A FLOURISHING TOWN of 12,000 inhabitants, for sale, well located and doing a good business; fixtures good, stock small, and no dead stock, all having been bought within three years; the present proprietor is engaged in other business, and cannot give his attention to this; a good bargain will be given for a cash customer. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO., Chicago, or CHARLES SABIN, Rockford, Ill.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; IN A GOOD location, or will trade for some money, and balance in good real estate. Corner Carroll and Rebey-sts.

A NICELY FURNISHED BOARDING HOUSE for sale cheap in a central location, paying two hundred dollars per month profit. Inquire of H. M. FILLEY, 122 West Washington-st, Room 4.

BUSINESS FOR SALE OR PARTNER WANTED—A good job printing office in Chicago, worth something over $5,000, with favorable lease of rooms and steam power if desired; doing a good business. Apply to MARDER, LUSE & CO., Chicago Type Foundry.

BOARDING HOUSE NO. 321 WEST HUBBARD-st, furniture and lease for sale cheap.

CHEAP—A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—TO sash and door manufacturers—3 full sets of sash and door machinery, planers, &c., all set up in running order, belonging to the bankrupt estate of [illegible] & Co. [illegible] Apply to W. PROUTY, Assignee, [illegible]. Also, the building containing same, [illegible] feet, four floors, dry-houses, &c., making altogether a most desirable opening, and well worth the investigation of wholesale manufacturers; business established six years; unusual facilities of every description. Apply to WILLIAM DYKES, Proprietor, Aurora, Ill.

CIGAR AND ICE CREAM SALOON FOR SALE, doing good business; want to leave the city. Apply at 99 West Randolph.

FANCY DRY GOODS STOCK, WITH FIXtures and cheap lease, for sale for $1,500, worth $7,000; in good location on South Side; sales, $25 per day; no amount. Address V 91, Tribune branch office.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—WITH A GOOD trade. On South Union-st. Inquire at No. 45 South Canal st.

IN A VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOCAtion—a paper-hanging store, stock, and fixtures for sale doing a good business, running for six years and very cheap. Rent very moderate. MRS. KIEB, 147 West Randolph-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF DECEASE OF PROPRIETOR, the lease and furniture of Downing's Hotel, with good business, at Bowmanville, for sale. Enquire of CHAPLIN & GORE, 76 Monroe-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE AND GOOD WILL of one of the best paying fruit and vegetable markets in the city for sale; rent low, location good, and doing a splendid business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address K 10, Tribune office.

$250 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in cigar, tobacco, confectionery and news business, including building. [illegible] Court House Square, corner of Washington and Clark.

$500—GENTLEMEN, WITH READY CASH, can buy half interest in goods at cost, with established business, paying $150 per month, cash. 163 West Washington-st, Room 5.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK, AND CHECK IN FAvor of J. O'Malley. All persons are against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, AUG 22, A sorrel horse, white face, 1 hind foot white, with thin rope around his neck; front shoes very loose. A suitable reward will be given for his return, or information to owner, JOHN OLSON, 425 Twenty-[illegible]

LOST—[illegible] white spot [illegible] from hollow [illegible] BADGE, MARKED CHAS. C. MIL[illegible] rewarded by leaving at [illegible] Address 225 North C[illegible] Wabash-av.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF [illegible] WOOD PAS[illegible] Any person leaving the same [illegible] Island-av. will receive $5 reward. H. JONES.

STRAYED—FROM GALE FARM, 1 BAY HORSE, long back and rump, heavy tail and fore top, white spot under fetlock on hind leg, long fetlocks. Any information regarding him may be left on premises, with V. W. SHAFFER, of 7 East Randolph-st.

STRAYED—A GRAY HORSE, LAME IN RIGHT hind foot, had leather shoe on. Suitable reward will be given for, at 5 and 7 River-st.

TAKEN UP—A RED AND WHITE COW, branded on horn; owner can find her at 258 Seventeenth-st, between Johnson and Newberry.

TAKEN UP—ONE LIGHT CHESNUT WORK horse, with light mane and tail, and white stripe in face. Inquire of H. J. RAINS, No. 54 Sixteenth-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN—ON Monday last, on Market-st, near Board of Trade, a silver watch (with name engraved in the inside), and gold chain. A reward of $10 to any one returning same to No. 221 East Washington st., and no questions asked.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS can make $5 to $12 a day with my goods. Every article is new, and as staple as flour. Sample sent free. C. M. LIVINGSTON, 93 West Monroe-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE—for the best selling article in the market. For particulars call or address J. R. NEVINS & CO., 109 West Madison-st., Room 3.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CHAMBERLIN'S new book now ready, "The Struggle of '72." A novelty in political and popular literature. Contains a graphic sketch of the Republican and Democratic parties and candidates. Illustrated. Agents address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, 165 Twenty-second st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS IN CHIcago and St. Louis, acquainted with dry or fancy goods, to sell specialties of our manufacture, on commission. STANTON BROS, 219 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather and ruffle,—and sew from the finest cambric to heaviest cloth and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A BOARDING HOUSE on the West Side, 189 Fourth-st. Want to sell out the furniture to-day cheap.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF FIVE ROOMS complete for house keeping, at a sacrifice, with the privilege of renting, at 51 South Sheldon-st.

THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDstead occupies only one-quarter the space of an ordinary bedstead, and is an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. [illegible] Sold on installments [illegible]. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 203 West Madison-st.

100 VARIETIES OF CHAIRS; ALSO, BEDsteads, bureaus, tables, lounges, mirrors, spring beds, and mattresses, willow chairs, etc., at manufacturers' lowest prices. [illegible] EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 203 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 146 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given if desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 117 East Eighteenth-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 352 West Madison-st.; branch, 666 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, [illegible] SOUTH [illegible]. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

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Saturday Morning, August 24, 1872.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has now ready three STERLING CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS, in pamphlet form, sixteen pages each, being the commencement of a series to be issued during the campaign:

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No. 3. Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single copies, by mail, prepaid, - - - $ 10
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Send orders to Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

MR. COLFAX'S TESTIMONY.

We do not believe that any of General Grant's political friends here, so far, undertake to denounce Schuyler Colfax as a traitor, or to intimate that he is ignorant of the object for which the Republican party was formed, or of the history of that party, or of what remains for that party yet to accomplish. In striking contrast to General Logan, Senator Morton, Speaker Blaine, and Simon Cameron, Mr. Colfax declares that the Republican party has completed its mission, and "has ceased to be necessary." Here is what he said to his friends in Indiana:

Let me now join you in congratulations on the final triumph of the principles I have so often vindicated and maintained before you. I believe that to-day there stands no party, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes of the North to the Gulf of the sunny South, there is no voice uplifted against the principles which I have always enunciated and always defended. It seems to me that, perhaps, it could be no more convenient time that I could be transferred from an active to a retired life, where, removed from all responsibilities, I should share with you the triumph which Republican institutions have conferred upon the country, and which now seem so secure. There is still much work, and much labor to remain. The great contest is over, because the subject of it has passed away; and the Republican party may be retained for ornament or encumbrance of this people must judge. But, for all the great principles of its organization, it has passed to be memory for work or to live in the grand work of the future, either with or without this party, as the needs of the country may require.

Mr. Colfax is not an eleventh-hour Republican. Unlike General Grant, General Logan, and Senator Carpenter, who waited until the Democratic party had been overcome and destroyed, he was among the original founders of the Republican party. He spent no time in the ante-chambers of Know-Nothing lodges, in Democratic Conventions, or in missions to Richmond; he was a Republican from the beginning, and fought the battle when the majority of the present leaders of the party were denouncing him as a "*Black*" Republican.

Mr. Colfax declares that every principle for which the Republican party was established has become part of the Constitution of the country; that its principles and policy have become history, and he insists that they must remain history, and must not be disturbed. He truthfully declares that at this time there is not in any part of the United States any political party which opposes any principle of the Republican party. The longer continuance of the Republican party to establish principles which have become constitutionally established, and to defend principles which no man opposes, is an absurdity, in which Mr. Colfax takes no share.

Mr. Colfax, therefore, concludes that, for the establishment of Republican principles, or to secure their enforcement, the Republican party has ceased to be necessary, and the men of that party can now "go forward to the great work of the future." But General Logan and Governor Oglesby, who are comparatively new recruits, if not conscripts, in the Republican army, think that the party since 1855 has accomplished nothing; that Secession is still rampant; that slavery must still be abolished; that the slave-owners are preparing for war and disunion, and the establishment of a slave-holding Confederacy; that the time is coming when Senators and members of Congress will be required to do the "dirty work" of catching slaves, when universal suffrage will be abolished, and the American people will be reduced to subjection to a slave-holding oligarchy. It is true that this is the condition of things which has been overthrown by the war; that upon the pages of the Constitution are now written the guarantees of the civil and political freedom of every citizen; and that there is no party or any portion of the people which proposes to disturb, or who, under any circumstances, would disturb, those guarantees. The life, property, and liberty of every citizen are equally bound up in the maintenance of these constitutional guarantees, and, as every man is armed with an equal ballot to defend his liberty, a successful overthrow of the constitutional protection is an impossibility.

Mr. Colfax is as familiar with the history of the country as any other man; he is fully aware of the condition of public affairs at the South, and knows full well the sentiments and feelings of the people of those States. To his credit be it said, he has never, by word or vote, placed the slightest obstacle in the way of General Amnesty, or sought to perpetuate the disfranchisement of those people. He has had no fear that, if the disqualifications were removed, the people of the South would relapse into secession and rebellion. He has had no fear of another rebellion. In his speech he expressed no fear that the colored men of the country would again be enslaved; nor did he regard the great achievements of the Republican party so weak, temporary, and poorly executed, that it required a standing army to maintain them, or the declaration of martial law and the suspension of the *habeas corpus* as an indispensable necessity. Like a statesman having faith in popular intelligence and the inherent power of truth, he considered public and private liberty as safe if the Republican party ceases to exist as if it continues in power. The past, in his opinion, is ineffaceable and indestructible history, beyond the reach of human malice; and the present duty of all men is to take advanced positions in the great work of the future. If Mr. Colfax chooses to remain in the party after its principles are accomplished, he has a right to. And every other man has a right to help on the great work of the future in any other party.

MR. GREELEY'S PORTLAND SPEECH.

Senator Morton, in a speech at Centreville, Ind., demurs to Mr. Greeley's Portland speech, on the ground that it fails to deny that he is in favor of pensioning Rebel soldiers, of paying the Rebel debt, of paying for property destroyed by our armies during the war, and of nullifying the Ku-Klux law, but only denies that any Southerner or Democrat has asked for his opinion on these points as a basis of supporting him. Senator Morton should remember that Mr. Greeley's speech was an explicit denial of the Carmichael story in the form in which it was published. That story was, that Mr. Greeley's assent to these several policies had been drawn out in a series of letters to Carmichael, and that, on these letters, Seymour, Hutchins, and others had been induced to support him. This lie, as told, Mr. Greeley had in mind, and this he denied. There had never been any statement made that Mr. Greeley, in and of himself, was in favor of these policies, and hence he was not called upon to deny so preposterous a proposition. The statement was not that Mr. Greeley believed the Rebel debt ought to be paid, &c., &c., but that, in order to win the Democratic nomination, he would so far sacrifice his convictions and character as to agree that it should be paid. He denied the particular lie that had been told, not the twenty other imaginable lies that might have been told, but were not. If he had denied that he was in favor of paying the Rebel debt, Senator Morton might have answered, "We do not charge that he believes the Rebel debt ought to be paid, but that he has agreed to pay it, whatever his belief may be." And, if he had denied both the belief and the agreement, Mr. Morton could still have argued that the man who would make such an agreement would tell any lie to cover it up.

There are two further reasons why the paltry gossip about paying the Rebel debt is not worth answering. The Southern people are staggering under more debt incurred since the war than they can stand, and there is great danger of the whole tier of sea-coast States, from North Carolina around to Texas, being driven to repudiation. They are not yearning, therefore, to have war debts piled up against them. There is not a State in the South which would pay its Rebel debt if it could.

But the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution sets this question forever at rest by peremptorily forbidding the payment of the Rebel debt, by either the Nation or the States. Here we have, therefore, a perfect type of the mare's nest. The debt cannot be paid,—nobody would pay it if he could, or could if he would. Nobody has proposed to pay it; and hence Mr. Greeley ought not to be elected for fear it may be paid!

The story that Mr. Greeley has ever assented to the proposition to pay the Rebel soldiers has been withdrawn and recanted by the man who conceived and published it. It goes with the other.

As to nullifying the Ku-Klux law, will Senator Morton tell us just how much there is of it to nullify. Has it been of any practical service to the negro? Mr. Scammon, speaking as he supposes for Grant, says;

> Twenty three thousand colored men, women, and children have been assassinated in different parts of the South since we have been in power, in the Ku-Klux Klans of that sunny region, and only here and there has one of the murderers been brought to justice.

Would this indicate that Grant and the Ku-Klux law had been of any vast and peculiar service to the negro? Of course, the statement is wholly false. But it is as true as any of the statements on which the alleged necessity of the Ku-Klux law is founded. About nine hundred arrests of persons implicated in alleged Ku-Klux outrages or in membership in the Klan have been made, and several scores of persons have been convicted on very slight testimony. Gerrit Smith is now engaged in applying for the release of many of these from the Albany Penitentiary, on the ground that they are entirely innocent!

The chief and inherent blunder of the Ku-Klux law is, that the United States has no adequate machinery for punishing breaches of the peace and protecting property in the various States, and, in order to perform this function, it would have to establish Federal Police Justices and Civil Courts, with Sheriffs, Constables, etc., in every county and township in the South. On the contrary, the States have all this machinery, and, if the preservation of the peace and the protection of property are to be taken out of the hands of the State and vested in the Federal Government, then the whole machinery of State Courts and Governments must be superseded, and ought, to avoid expense, to be abolished. There would not only be the evil of paying two sets of officers for performing the same duties, but, far worse, there would be the eternal conflict between the Courts and officers of the State and those of the Federal Government. The Ku-Klux law, therefore, is practically annulled by the want of all adequate machinery for enforcing it. Experience shows that, in Kentucky, the two Virginias, Tennessee, and Missouri, where the administration of justice by the State Courts is not interfered with, and where it is in the hands of responsible white residents, the rights of blacks are fairly protected, and the Ku-Klux Klans are not feared. But, where the attempt is made to govern the States through a black population and carpet-bag officers, a different state of affairs exists. The true remedy is to be found, as Mr. Greeley says, in giving equal rights to all, and in relying on the common good sense and self-interest of both parties for speedy reconciliation.

That jolly old sea-dog, Secretary Robeson of the Navy Department, has just executed a naval exploit which is not only very remarkable, but one which neither Porter nor Farragut ever thought of doing. It happens that the Secretary has a seaside residence near Portsmouth, N. H. He also has a carriage and horses. As he desired to go to Portsmouth, the question arose how he and his horses were to get there. A land-lubber would have shipped his horses and himself by the usual conveyance and footed the bills. Not so with the son of Neptune. He shipped the horses and the Robesons, big and little, on the United States steamer Tallapoosa. The horses, ghowever, suffered some from the bracing air of the ocean. So the steamer put into New York and they were taken ashore for medical treatment. The treatment, it is cheering to know, was successful, and their valuable lives were spared. The Tallapoosa then resumed her journey, and in due course of time arrived at Portsmouth with both horses and Robesons in first-class condition.

What became of the Tallapoosa after her eventful cruise is not stated. Perhaps it is not important. The cruise cost the Government $2,000; but this insignificant sum ought not to stand in the way of the enjoyment of Secor's friend. At the same time, however, this cavalry exploit by water forcibly reminds us of Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines, who "fed his horse on pork and beans," and sometimes "lived beyond his means." Farragut never could have performed it. We doubt if Nelson or Van Tromp could.

HOW TO ABOLISH STATE GOVERNMENTS.

In his letter to John B. Alley, defining or mystifying his position as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, General Butler tells what he considers to be the main issue of the political campaign. He says:

> The question is now to be settled by a popular election as it has been by arms, and I think for ever,—whether, under our form of Government, it is the duty and within the province of the Federal Government to exert all its great power, if need be, for the protection of American citizens in property, liberty, and life, upon American soil, wherever and wherever the State and State laws, by their action or non-enforcement, imperil either. So far as I can see, this is the most important issue of the campaign, and its well-being will bring peace, and quiet, and liberty under law to every part of the country. No one will deny that on a foreign soil all the forces of a nation must be put forth to protect an American citizen in every right of person and property. Is it not, then, wonderful that a great party should be organized and be canvassing for the Government of the country when the main issue is, that the same protection may not be constitutionally given by the Nation on its own soil, to its own citizens, that it must afford them in a foreign land?

This is equivalent to saying that if a majority of the members of Congress from other States, or if the President of the United States, thinks that the laws or the duly-elected officers of the law, in Illinois, do not sufficiently protect the rights of person and property, then it is the duty of the General Government to step in uninvited, and supply the supposed deficiency. Before establishing this theory of Government, we suggest to Mr. Butler and those who agree with him, Senator Morton included, that they take a sponge and rub out Section 4 of Article IV. of the Constitution of the United States, viz.:

> The United States shall guarantee to every State of this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, *on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened)*, against domestic violence.

General Butler's plan is, that the United States shall appoint or designate some person wise enough to know when a condition of domestic violence exists in a State calling for the interference of the General Government, and virtuous enough to use no more force than is necessary for putting things to rights. Aside from the necessity which would first exist of amending the Constitution, we can faintly imagine how this new system would work with General Butler as the person designated to carry it into effect, or a Congress of Butlers elected to superintend it. There have been several small riots lately in different parts of the country, participated in by negroes. We may be sure that Butler would find occasion, in each of these local disturbances, if any political capital was promised by it, to declare a state of insurrection to exist, and to march to the scene of action with the requisite force of infantry and artillery. If, on the other hand, his interference was likely to lose more votes than it would gain, he would leave the local police to deal with the disturbers of the peace in their own way. And what is true of Butler would be true of any other partisan or any number of partisans invested with such dangerous powers.

The people of the North are not ready for any such change as Butler and Morton are advocating. The Constitution of the United States has no rightful authority to interfere in the affairs of a State in time of peace, except upon the call of the Legislature or the Governor; nor is it expedient that such authority should be conferred upon it. National authority and State authority cannot be exercised upon the same subject matter at the same time. They cannot do so as a matter of law; nor can they do so in fact, for one must be supreme over the other, else all responsibility is at an end. If Butler and Morton propose to abolish the States and State Governments altogether, let them avow their design, and we shall be prepared to meet them on that issue. But we object to their accomplishing by stealth and indirection what they have not the face to own and defend directly.

DOES GENERAL GRANT DRINK?

The question whether General Grant uses intoxicating liquors is now happily settled by his campaign partner, Henry Wilson, who, in a letter over his own signature, has borne cheerful testimony to that fact, and adds to it the statement, that he is very sorry for it, and that he has long had a mind to ask him to sign the pledge and join a Temperance Society. This is a frank admission that the President not only uses intoxicating liquors, but that Mr. Wilson thinks it is time he swore off and joined the Cold Water Army. We are not inclined to dispute Mr. Wilson's statement, as it comes with the weight of official authority! and upon this point no person, however bitter he may be as a partisan, need have any hesitation in accepting the statement at its full value. People of an inquiring turn of mind, however, will wonder that Mr. Wilson, who is known to have a mania for social missionary labors, knowing the President's habits as to the use of intoxicating liquors, has not fully made up his mind to wrestle with him on the subject, and enlist him as a recruit in the Temperance Army. What prouder achievement could Mr. Wilson perform than to rescue the President of the United States from the use of strong drink? What stronger argument could he advance in the cause of temperance propagandism, than to present the example of the President to Chandler, Murphy, etc., as a man who touches not, tastes not, handles not; and, having induced the President to give up the bowl, does it not follow that he would see his other failings in a clearer light, and perhaps give up tobacco, and the society of Harry Bemis? With such a prospect of making a man out of the President, Mr. Wilson has hesitated to speak his mind, and only indulges in tender lamentations over the sad condition of things.

The mortifying admission which Mr. Wilson has made grows out of a very large stone which Rev. Charles Wheeler Denison, the editor of the Washington *National Harbinger*, a Temperance paper, has thrown into the glass-house. In a letter to a friend, after adducing several facts relative to the President's habits, he says: "In a conversation, last winter, with Senator Henry Wilson, that gentleman said to me, 'President Grant drinks too much,' and concluded with the remark, 'I have told him so.'" In reply to this, Mr. Wilson admits that he said he regretted the President used intoxicating liquors; that he wished he would take the pledge, and that he had a mind to ask him to join the Congressional Temperance Society; which is all that he could have said respecting any person in the habitual use of ardent spirits, as it is only that class who are usually invited to join that flourishing organization. Remembering that Mr. Wilson has made 1,900 speeches since he was one of "the toiling millions;" remembering that talking is a forte of Mr. Wilson's, and that his intemperance consists in the free use of his tongue, it is impossible that he should be able to quote his exact words in an ordinary conversation, and, therefore, the testimony of a clergyman engaged in the Temperance cause, and who would, in all probability, charge his memory with a statement of this nature, is to be preferred to that of Mr. Wilson, who talks all the time. But this point is immaterial, for the one statement virtually amounts to and includes the other.

In view of the fact that Mr. Wilson publicly admits that the President uses intoxicating liquors to such an extent that he ought to sign the pledge and join the Congressional Temperance Society, Mr. Wilson should not confine himself any longer to weak and vain regrets over the lamentable fact, but he should at once lay siege to the President and reform him altogether. The partnership of Grant and Wilson expires by limitation in November, and after that time he will not have the advantage of that close association with him which he has now. Should they part company with that duty unfulfilled, Mr. Wilson will have the life-long regret of the man "who knoweth his duty and doeth it not." Meanwhile, we accept the statement of Mr. Wilson, that the President uses intoxicating liquors to such an extent that he ought to join a Temperance Society, which involves the statement he is alleged to have made, on good authority, that, in Wilson's opinion, he drinks too much.

The Hartford *Courant* contains an italicised appeal to the anti-Administration press to print the following alleged saying of Henry Wilson, in a speech at Brattleboro, Vt., May 26, 1854:

> I have no sympathy with that narrow, bigoted, intolerant spirit that would make war upon a race of men because they happen to be born in other lands,—a dastardly spirit that would repel from our shores the men who sought homes here under our free institutions. Such a spirit is anti-American, devilish,—I loathe it from the bottom of my heart.

This is very good. Perhaps the *Courant* will now print the following extract from a letter written Jan. 20, 1855, by Henry Wilson to Hon. Robert B. Hall:

> I did not then approve, I do not now approve, and I never can approve of the organization of military companies composed of men of foreign birth.

The Senator's anguish over the Irish and German brigades of our army must have been painful. In the same letter he says:

> The American movement proposes to protect ourselves from the organized system in the Old World which subjects us to the support of foreign paupers and the deportation of native criminals; to thoroughly revise the naturalization laws; to destroy that political element of foreign birth once introduced into this country to counteract the insidious and malign tendencies of that sectarian power that instinctively grasps after with oppression in the old world and the new; and to place the Government of America in the hands of Americans who are imbued with the spirit of her constitutional institutions.

The cause of this somersault between May and January is found in the vote by which 412 Know Nothings elected Henry Wilson as the first Know Nothing Senator.

F. J. Moses, Jr., the man who fired the first shot on Sumter, has been nominated as Governor of South Carolina by the carpet-baggers and the negroes they own. Sworn testimony shows that Moses, as Speaker of the South Carolina House, sold the Chairmanship of one Committee for $30,000 and a place on another for $15,000. The expenses of the lower body of the last Legislature were $148,808. To pay them, Moses, according to United States District Attorney D. T. Corbin, drew from the Treasury over $1,000,000. This model Gubernatorial candidate has confessed to distributing $366,000 among Representatives and lobbyists, in order to prevent the impeachment of Governor Scott. In the Convention, State Comptroller Nagle and several other delegates declared that Moses had offered them $1,000 apiece for their votes for his nomination. The majority, having been duly purchased, nominated him on the first ballot. Judge Orr and others at once withdrew. Moses supports Grant, and is the regular Republican nominee. Any Republican who declines to vote for such a scoundrel is a "renegade," a "traitor," a "Benedict Arnold," a "Judas Iscariot," etc., etc., according to the Grant press.

William H. Kemble has testified, under oath, that he wrote the following letter:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
> HARRISBURG, March 20, 1867.
>
> MY DEAR FERRY:—I take pleasure in introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. George O. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands Addition, Division, and Silence. Yours, H. KEMBLE.
>
> To Thos. W. Ferry, Esq., Washington, D. C.

He is now the representative of Pennsylvania in the Grant National Committee. He is co-operating with Simon Cameron, who has thrice bought his election to the Senate, and has been publicly censured by the House for corruption, in securing the election of Hartranft, proven guilty, by affidavits, of complicity with Yerkes and Evans in defrauding the State. Cameron, Hartranft, and Kemble are devoted to Grant.

If Secretary Boutwell's statement of the debt is correct, the interest on it, during the last fiscal year, should have been $114,206,105, Secretary Boutwell paid, as interest, during that year, $117,357,889.72. This shows that the people are paying, under Grant, $3,261,-734.72 interest on bonds which are not included in the statement of the debt. Either this must be so, in which case the debt is some $49,000,000 more than it is reported to be, or else there is a net steal of some $1,600,000 a year, under Boutwell's very eyes. When the Secretary of the Treasury recovers from his exertions in inciting the North Carolina negroes to murder their political opponents, he would do well to remedy this state of things by persuading the thieves to stop stealing, or else by making honest returns of the debt.

Ely Ruh, of Menard County, Ill., is announced as a "delegate" to the Bourbon Convention. As no Bourbon County Convention has been held, and as Ruh has always been a Republican and is now a fervent supporter of Grant, it is easy to see from what constituency he is a "delegate." W. H. Peckham, who heads the Bourbon movement in Kansas, was charged, months ago, with having sold his vote, as a member of the Legislature, to Senator Caldwell, Grant's pet. Can such a man indorse the "corrupt bargain" at Baltimore? Never, never,—as long as he can make a better bargain with the Grantites at home.

General Burnside, who is manipulating the Pittsburgh Convention in the interests of the Administration, invites those to it who will refuse to shake hands with Rebels over "the bloody chasm." Who are the Rebels? What Rebels? Where do they reside? In what State are the laws of the country resisted? We had supposed that the war was over; that the country was at peace, and that the laws were obeyed. There is a great deal of loose talk among the Grant fugiemen about Rebels. Would it not be well for them to locate their Rebels or else quit such arrant nonsense? Or is it possible that those who refuse to vote for Grant are the Rebels?

We have received the platform of the People's Equal Rights Party, an organization that has successfully concealed its existence heretofore. Among the changes it proposes are the revocation of all charters, an irredeemable currency, the abolition of interest, the employment by the Government of all persons who wish such employment, the abolition of the death-penalty, the destruction of all individual rights to water-courses and mineral deposits, and the extension of our Government over the whole American Continent. A programme more opposed to the equal rights of man and mankind could scarcely be invented.

Messrs. D. M. Barringer and W. S. Mason, Chairmen of the Conservative and Liberal Republican Committees of North Carolina, have issued a circular, which propounds twenty questions in regard to the late election. Answers to these will be got from every precinct. It is believed that they will be amply sufficient to prove such gross frauds that the Legislature will at once declare Judge Merrimon elected.

The taxes collected on spirits, tobacco, fermented liquor, and banks in the First and Second Districts of Texas, for 1871, amounted to $67,366 96. The sum appropriated to collect these taxes during the fiscal year 1872-'73 is $43 000. This is one phase of the financial policy which the Philadelphia platform indorsed so heartily.

MICHIGAN.

The Liberal Convention---People Present.

The Current Talk---Bits of Interview and Character---The Whole Column in Motion.

Chandlerism and Greeleyism in Michigan---The Clergy Aroused.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRAND RAPIDS, Aug. 23.

I send you some of the notes taken upon the eve of the Michigan State Convention.

THE PLACE OF THE CONVENTION.

The City of Grand Rapids, never having had a State Convention of its own, longed and plead for this one. It is a citified town, with superb water-power, a hilly site, spacious streets, and some very fine blocks of brick shops and warehouses, with street railways and all the modern dissipations of ambitious young towns.

It is a Democratic city of the superior class, and in it lives D. Darwin Hughes, the Conservative candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, who was beaten by Judge Isaac P. Christiancy, of Monroe County. The Mayor, also a Democrat, —Houseman, was elected by the large majority of about 700 in a constituency of about 3,000 voters. Other Greeley men are Charles H. Taylor and Henry Mallek, merchants; Thomas B. Church, a noted Michigan lawyer; and C. C. Comstock, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The chief hotel, Sweet's, was the headquarters of the Convention people,—a large and respectable pile, after whose neatness and clean linen large cities might pattern. The crowd was very great on Wednesday night, and the most favored had to lie two in a bed. Governor Blair arrived late in the evening, and was greeted with the liveliest approbation. Many persons sat up and cheered all nights, and encouraged points of hint and encouragement from different parts of the State.

THE OBJECTIVE POINT

of every good motive and work in Michigan, is to beat Chandler and his supplant crew for the Senate next year. Everybody acknowledges that Greeley will lead all tickets. "About the chances of carrying Michigan for Greeley," said Dr. Pratt, of Kalamazoo, "look at this! In the southern tier of thirteen counties there is 15 per cent Republican defection. I have tested it by a canvass. Extend this over the State, and we redeem it for the Accordant parties!"

HOW MANY BOURBONS.

"I do not believe," said W. A. Moore, the most successful lawyer of Detroit, whose partner, Levi T. Griffin, attended the Convention, "that there will be 50 votes in the State for the Louisville Convention. The man in this county who is reviving the fuss is a corrupt person; we could not carry him any longer, and the Grant people are welcome to him.—Wheaton, late Mayor of the city."

"Is this the same Wheaton," I inquired, who made the Eastern people draw back with repulsion and disgust at the widely-spread charge that he withheld money contributed to the sufferers by the forest fires of last autumn in Michigan, and refused or delayed to render it up when demanded, and thus incurred the suspicion of wishing to commute it for the groceries he dealt in?"

"Such charges were made," said Mr. Moore; "he was Mayor of Detroit at the time. We got rid of him because of an equally general rumor that he compounded his patronage."

"They ought to call the Louisville Convention the Forty Thieves," said a by-stander.

This man had better see somebody under the circumstances. The Blatant Donkeys are to make people open their ears. The nostrils, in this dilemma, must be tightly closed; for two senses at once exercised on these Cheap Jacks would be a waste of the benefactions of Providence.

THE RELIGIOUS CLASSES

of Michigan are pretty much moved by the well-known dissoluteness of the ruling set in this State. The Methodist Church has assumed a degree of independent conscientiousness in moral principle that is surprising, and the prefix of "Rev." is found to many calls for Greeley, Liberal, and Coalition meetings. The largest vote ever cast in this County was 22,000, cast in 1868, and, at the Gubernatorial election in 1870, only 180,000. Grant got 31,000 majority; Baldwin, 15,700.

The Liberal party entertains the

LIVELIEST HOPES

of carrying the Detroit District, and the four districts of which the chief towns are Kalamazoo (where Dr. Potter, if nominated, can beat down the 1,500 or 2,000 Democrat there), Pontiac (where Byron G. Stout has but 900 to neutralize), Saginaw (where it is hoped that Judge Sutherland will stand), and Port Huron, where the majority is only 1,300 majority, and plenty of malcontents. This Congressman 42 Custom House employes where there were formerly 5—all of them ground into for Zach. Chandler. The Collector of the Austin Blair could carry the Jackson City District, where he had acquired a majority of 4,000 votes; but it seemed incumbent upon his friends to run him for Governor. Next to Blair in the State, Duncan Stewart is the most prominent Liberal Republican; he is a grain-merchant of Detroit, a native Scot or Inverness, and with great hold upon the "old country people." Having been lately cornered in wheat, he is busy righting himself, and yet would have stood had Mr. Blair backed out.

POINTS OF TALK.

That's a bad thing," shouted one Jackson City man, "on those Wayne County Coroners who bolted the Louisville ticket, and wouldn't sit on the dead body!"

"Is this Convention bound for Grand Rapids or Louisville?" said one facetiously.

"Not to Louisville; a hand-car would be big enough for that."

"A ridiculous thing in the Republicans," said John H. Harmon, of Detroit, "is their taking up Greeley's writings for 20 years,—as free as we talk now,—to irritate us by what he said of the Democratic party. We have admitted it! The quickest way to dispose of it all is to say, 'nearly all he said about us, he proved.'"

"Yes," said W. L. Bancroft, of Port Huron, "and the reason is, 'truth.'"

Dr. Foster Pratt, of Kalamazoo, Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, expressed the opinion that, at the highest computation, there was a defection of 15 per cent of Blatant Donkeys in the State that voted for Breckinridge in 1860, viz., 870. He thought they might poll 300 votes, or about two to a county. They were strongest where the Democratic party held natural supremacy and was piggish about letting in a new element to compete for offices already certain. The County of Wayne (Detroit) and the City of Grand Rapids, where the Democrats had a real majority of from 150 to 200, were the strongholds of these blatherskites. Also, the towns of Ypsilanti and Pontiac.

"Amongst these men," said Dr. Pratt, "are a very few of singular personal honesty and narrowness of prejudice, who reason that their honesty no longer enables to render them honest in foolishness. The rest have been vampires on the Democratic party, and are even without the relics of character to sit."

Another gentleman explained the reason of the ostentatious forwardness of Ferry, brother of Zach Chandler's creation, United States Senator Ferry:

"There are three Ferry brothers," said he, "who are well-to-do and thrifty. This Bourbon Ferry is the spendthrift of the house, and pennies burn his pockets so that Greeley's nomination burns his consciousness. He could get no more out of the family till he declared for the Louisville Convention, and now he is well supplied again, and lives temporarily with a stake in his fob-pocket. Anybody who would follow that Ferry must be the last man in his party."

Another way of looking at the prospect in Michigan is to note the condition of the three

DAILY JOURNALS OF DETROIT.

The Post, the Bible of the President's organ,—is owned by Eber Ward, the seventh son of the seventh million, assisted in the ownership by Zachariah Chandler, who took the real estate of the concern for his share, the silk part of the ballon, and gave Ward the parts, the type and good-will, to Ward, who wanted good will most of all. The third owner is George Jerome, the striker and fellower of Chandler, and officer of the Port of Detroit. Lastly in this high proprietorship is W. A. Howard, who was guilty of the cowardice, in point of manhood, to move to Western Michigan to get out of Chandler's way and reach the Senate. This small policy in one professionally vituperative was properly rewarded by swaggering talk, wherein he put the retreater at the following election, and giving as a gift the Senate seat to kindly and incompetential Mr. Ferry, who is never vituperative, and never runs afoul of Mr. Chandler.

Yet this organ, so organized, brings but 20 cents on the dollar's worth of stock in the market, and pays no dividends. It is a hitching-post for Chandler's mules, jennies, and jacks. Eber Ward will gobble it all up yet, and use it to print his frequent expressions of opinion from his distorted standpoint, and so bring the Nation back to the baleful day when, as the nephew-in-wedlock of Old Ben Wade, he expected to become Secretary of the Treasury by giving one small dinner to the Washington correspondents.

The Detroit *Tribune* will oppose Chandler's re-election to the Senate. It is agreeable, and weak for Grant.

The most prosperous paper in Detroit is the *Free Press*, which paid its proprietors last year $28,000. The *Evening News* also supports Greeley amongst the working-people, and was the first to advocate his election after the Cincinnati movement. The *Free Press* was founded in 1831, three years after the *Tribune*, and long edited by a recluse, old-fashioned chap, who never saw anybody or walked in the sunshine. He held out stubbornly against the order of the New, to the prodigious applause of Grant's simon-pure Republicans, whose sense of freedom seems to demand that there shall always be a Slavery party left in this country, even in the North. The editor wanted to put on the Democratic National Committee the Wheaton aforesaid, of the City Paving Ring of Detroit. The rest of the Bourbon crew were Veit, a paving contractor, and one Crane Jones, who, having spent several years in organizing bogus Masonic Lodges, derived from some knowledge of the contents of the legitimate Masonry which goes to form the degrees in getting up a bogus Democratic party. The twain were helped by a disappointed Democratic office-getter named Warner.

JOHN H. HARMON,

formerly Mayor of Detroit, and Collector of the Port there under Frank Pierce, Harmon is a native of the Western Reserve of Ohio, where his father was Surveyor and State Geologist, and he has fine organizing talent, and cheerful independence of thought and courage. In 1868 he wished the Democrats at New York to nominate Chief Justice Chase, and worked in that interest. In 1872 he attended the Cincinnati Convention as an observer, made up his mind that the nomination was good, and, returning to Detroit, called the City Committee together, and convinced them of the propriety of supporting Greeley. He canvassed the State, and, despite the influence of the *Free Press*, carried the Convention for Greeley three to one. The obstinate old fogy on the *Free Press* now sold out his interest to Mr. Boyington, a gentleman of culture and progress; for, had he not done so, the *Tribune* would have been purchased, or a new paper started to oppose. W. A. Moore, the leading Admiralty lawyer of Detroit, and one of its most respected men, was put upon the National Committee. Hands were shaken cordially with the Liberal Republicans, and the State Convention of Grand Rapids to-day finished the good work.

The most popular man in the State of Michigan is not even amongst hundreds of Republicans who may not vote for him, is

AUSTIN BLAIR, THE LEADER OF THE CRISIS.

At 9 o'clock I met Governor Austin Blair, at his quarters in Sweet's Hotel. He was in good condition physically and mentally, and quietly ardent and obdurate, after his wont, in support of the Liberal policy and Mr. Greeley. And that the defection of Detroit might amount to 1 per cent throughout the State; at which he was interrupted by expressions of opinion to the contrary. There is not a particle of the disposition in any section of wild opinions in Mr. Blair, and in this respect he differs from Chandler, whose opinion is always to be heard attached to an oath, and carries no conviction but disgust when it comes. Governor Blair said that, in some of the back districts, he had prevailed, where the LaCrosse *Democrat* and *Day-Book* had circulated, some opposition was sprinkled out; but it would be, he thought, a good thing for the negro and the Democratic party if Louisville could be the common dumping-ground of such decayed elements. He said that the defection from the Grant and Chandler ranks was not confined to Michigan, and amounted, in the parts where he had been, to about 15 per cent. The Republican party had held the State for eighteen years, and the best men, of every passion, however small, was interested in keeping it up.

"People long friendly to me will now turn about and abuse me outrageously, because this movement stands in the way of a share of the Peaceship or Supervisorship they have been waiting for," said the Governor. "The organization accomplished here by the Democratic Ring is made up of instruments who live by the avocation of office-holding, and are entirely faithful and unscrupulous to the Head-Centre."

TALK WITH AUSTIN BLAIR.

Mr. Blair then put in the time of the country was so minutely organized as Michigan by the Chandler faction; it was Tammanyship in the Commonwealth. No force had availed to check it for the last seven or eight years, of the party, except money, and money was neither at the command nor in the intention of the independent Republicans of the State. Mr. Blair saw in the coalition the rise of a large, liberal, and heroic party, progressive, and scrupulous, which should take the young men out of both of the old organizations, and build up, upon their patriotism and ability, a Republic, free from the methods of secting and spontaneous organization. The heroic motive of the Republican party was gone; it was wedded to its sports, monopolies, and political relations, like that of the old Democratic party to slavery. He was hardly of the opinion, as was intimated during this conversation, that Mr. Bishop's flagrant impertinence to Charles Sumner was a bid for the Post Office Department in order to escape the responsibility of naming the Committees of Congress; he thought it had moved in the line of his hungry boyish moods, and indulged in the bliss of letter-writing as a safety-valve. As to General Garfield, of Ohio, that later Colfax had said to Mr. Blair:

"I suppose I can't indulge my disposition and go off with you folks; my district compels it otherwise!"

Thus the cause of bold action lost in James A. Garfield a weak nature full of literary reading, to add himself to Stanley Matthews, whom he so much resembles, and add up toward one whole man, like the addition of fractions, which never does by their coalition. Such are the pulp-weights of the age.

Austin Blair is a native of New York, 54 years old, a graduate of Union College; and, after removing to Michigan, and going up through all the grades of elective office until he became the War-Governor from 1861 to 1865. He has been a Representative since the Civil War, and is the candidate of the little City of Jackson, which has 15,000 inhabitants. Although an over-ardent Protectionist, he always commanded the highest respect for the honesty and ability and left the office very poor, which no other War-Governor can say, and without having violated any feature of the common law in the plotting and power exercised by people like Morton. He sold his farm, for need, in 1864.

THE SALARIES PAID

in the State of Michigan are atrociously insufficient in a Christian age; one thousand dollars to the Governor of a State of the first class,—that is, 1,200,000 souls. By this constitutional consideration, the poor men will fully out themselves off from public usefulness, unless they steal.

Governor Blair's wife received, while the writer was in the office, a pair of carriage-horses, a mirror, and a finger-ring from some soldiers, and the newspapers have cried out "present-taker" upon him. They ought to raise an annual subscription of cheese and horse-feed for their Chief Magistrate in this State, and then pitch into him for chewing the cud, because that was not appropriated for by the generous Constitution. Where such charters and compensations prevail, Chandlerism finds the way easy. Governor Blair has added to his fame and fame by capping the years of his virtuous services as Commander-in-Chief with the statue of himself as a hero of the peace and a challenger of despotism in this country, so long derived honor

SCIENCE.

Twenty-first Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Organization of the Body—Proceedings of the First Day's Session.

Public Reception in the Evening—Welcoming Address of the Hon. W. B. Allison.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 21.

The people of Dubuque are hilarious. The American Association for the Advancement of Science has actually held its first session this morning. The place presents a holiday appearance. The people here try very hard to make everything as pleasant as possible for the learned men who, at present, honor their city, and their efforts, so far, are not in vain.

FORMAL OPENING.

The Society was called to order this morning, at 10 o'clock, by the retiring President, Professor Asa Grey, of Harvard University, who is one of the oldest members. Remarking that he was glad to see the meeting so fully attended, and such an interest displayed, he requested Dr. Young to offer up the usual

PRAYER.

Dr. Young's prayer was very appropriate, asking for the continuance of the Divine blessing upon the undertakings of the Society, which had so far prospered, and among whose numbers were many members of the church and expounders of the Gospel.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The next business in order was the election of a Standing Committee. The following gentlemen (whose names are familiar to many) were elected: Professors Woodman, Whyte, Gillman, Lapham, Swallow, and Cox.

INVITATION.

The following invitation was received from Fort Dodge: "In behalf of the citizens of Fort Dodge, we cordially invite the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to visit and partake of the hospitality of the citizens of the place; and all that is in our power we will do to make the visit a pleasant one. We also wish the Association to visit the numerous coal-mines adjoining our town. Members of the press are also invited." Signed by the Mayor and prominent men of the place. The invitation was turned over to the Standing Committee for future deliberation.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were elected: Dr. Carl Rowinter, State Geologist of Michigan; M. H. Comstock, Professor of Mathematics, Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.; J. L. McCreery, Dubuque, Iowa; Sam. Calvin, Dubuque, Iowa; E. P. Corsey, Sansaprins, Iowa; Dr. E. Mack, Salem, Mass.; Hon. C. W. Palfrey, Salem, Mass.; Miss Susan Crocker, Lawrence, Kas.; Miss M. E. Welch, Lynn, Mass.; Al. Longbridge, Principal of Schools, Newton, Iowa; R. H. Loughridge, Professor of Chemistry, University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss.; J. B. Adger, Jr., Professor of Chemistry, University of Mississippi; R. B. Vulton, Professor of Physics, University of Mississippi; Elliot Whipple, Wheaton, Ill.; Charles Shepard, M. D., Microscopist, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. D. De Camp, M. D., Entomologist, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. B. Parker, Grand Rapids, Mich.; O. A. Currier, Conchologist, Grand Rapids, Mich.; White Thompson, Iowa City, Iowa; G. H. Taft, President of Hamilton College, Springville, Iowa; E. L. Mark, Fredonia, N. Y.; Alonzo Collins, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; J. C. Parker, Grand Rapids, Mich.; M. S. Curtis, Rockford, Ill.; W. M. Thrasher, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. M. Wiley, Professor of Chemistry, Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis; David Star Jordan, Professor of Natural Science, Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill.

The Society resolved to close meetings at 12:30 p. m. for the purpose of indulging in dinner.

SECTIONS.

The Association was divided into Sections A and B; Section A to be devoted to Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, &c., and Section B to Natural History, Zoology, Geology, &c. The papers already handed in and accepted by the Committee are as follows:

LIST OF PAPERS ENTERED.

1. Classification of the Rocks of Iowa; by C. A. White.
2. On the Eastern Limit of Cretaceous Deposits in Iowa; by C. A. White.
3. On the Ancient Mounds of Dubuque and Its Vicinity; by H. W. Woodman.
4. Climatic Changes in the Salt Lake Valley; by P. A. Chadbourne.
5. Characteristics of the Mineral Deposits in the Cottonwood Districts of Iowa; by P. A. Chadbourne.
6. On the Oviducts of Brachiopods; by E. S. Morse.
7. On the Embryology of Terebratulina; by E. S. Morse.
8. Observations on Living Rhynchonella; by E. S. Morse.
9. On the Geology of Martha's Vineyard; by N. Shaler.
10. On the Cause of Glacial Action in Its More Extended Form; by N. S. Shaler.
11. The Revolution of the Stars in Our Sidereal System; by Jacob Ennis.
12. The Reason Why the Atmosphere Is More than 200 Miles High; by Jacob Ennis.
13. The Cause of the Greenness of the Water in Niagara River; by Jacob Ennis.
14. A Discussion of the Forces of Expansion and Contraction; by J. D. Warner.
15. The Relation of the United States Coast Survey to the Geological and Topographical Survey of the States; by Benjamin Pierce.
16. An Hypothetical Explanation of Expansion; by J. D. Warner.
17. The Physics of the Mississippi River; by C. Forshey.
18. Exhibition of the Skull of a Gigantic Capy- [illegible]

SECTION A.

The section of Mathematics [illegible]. Section A, was called to order at 11 a. m. The election of Permanent Chairman resulted in the choice of Professor D. Warren; Permanent Secretary, Mr. C. L. Jackson. The election of the Sectional Committee resulted as follows: Professors Tichlin, Hough, Beneman, Bassam, and Tichlin are, according to election, Standing Committee.

Mr. Hough made a few remarks on the use of the metal lead in electrical batteries. He asserts that lead, in accordance with a suggestion made by him three or four years ago, is superseding copper as the negative metal in the Dana battery.

Professor Pierce made some remarks on the engraving (astronomical) from Harvard University.

The Section then adjourned till 3 p. m.

SECTION B.

In the forenoon session, the Section elected Colonel Foster Permanent Chairman, and M. Riley Permanent Secretary. The election of a Section Committee was next in order, and the following were elected: Professors Worthen, Morris, and Andrews. The Standing Committee elected were Professors Hay, Hartshorn, Perry, and Little.

There being no further work, the Section adjourned till 2:30 p. m.

SECTION B—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 p. m., by the Chairman, Colonel Foster. The meeting was well attended, and many ladies graced the halls of the Association. The first business in order was the reading and discussion of the various papers. Those that were read were very interesting to those who understand Natural History.

The first paper read was by Professor Morse, and the subject was a hard and deep one,—the Oviducts of the Brachiopods. He stated that the eggs are discharged by ciliary ducts, shown to be precisely similar to the same organs in the worm. In a species studied, while in Eastport, Me., he saw the eggs in their passage through the oviducts, and saved them as they were discharged from the external orifice,—this discovery settling the true character of this organ. Heretofore they had been recorded as hearts by Professor Huxley.

The next paper read was on the Eastern Limits of Cretaceous Deposits in Iowa, by Professor White. The following is a synopsis of his paper: "Cretaceous rocks have long been known in Northwestern Iowa. At the Chicago meeting, I announced the existence of rocks of similar age in Guthrie County, Iowa. I now announce the discovery of cretaceous fossils in the drift of Iowa, within fifty miles of the Mississippi River, longitude 92 degrees, West Greenwich. These fossils are of very late cretaceous types. They, as well as the fragments of strata, are fragile, and believed to have been deposited in that region, although none of the strata in that region have been found in situ."

Professor Morse then read a paper on the Embryology of Brachiopods. Mr. Morse described the early changes, in the embryo, in a species of Brachiopods from the coast of Maine, showing that they became an embryo with four rings, which then contracted on each other. Next year he hopes to complete his study of their history, and have done with the subject.

The fourth paper was read also by Professor Morse, on Observations on Living Rhynchonella, which was an able and well-read document. The Professor elucidated the subject well. The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SECTION A—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Section A met at 3 p. m. The attendance was larger than in the morning.

Professor G. W. Hough occupied the Chair.

Professor C. E. Phelps then elucidated the subject of Planetary Motion and Solar Heat. His object was to prove that solar radiation was the effect of universal gravitation—a theory which, he asserts, meets with no difficulties.

The second paper read was by Mr. A. F. [illegible] on a Star-Cluster. After exhibiting some charts, the Professor spoke at some length on the subject; and discussion followed by the members.

Mr. Hough read the next paper, on the Printing Chronograph. He is the inventor of one improved on that of Morse's, and twice as much work can be done with one of his as with any other.

The last paper was read by Professor Breneman, on Chemistry, in which he uses some new methods in schools.

The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow, at 10 a. m.

THE EVENING RECEPTION.

The Association gathered in the Congregational Church, this evening, at the reception given by the citizens of Dubuque. The exercises commenced shortly after 8 p. m. The Hon. W. B. Allison delivered the welcome address in behalf of the people, in the following words:

MR. ALLISON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association for the Advancement of Science:

The Committee having the arrangements in charge have assigned to me the pleasant duty of welcoming you to our city, and extending to you the hospitality of its citizens.

Since the announcement of your coming was first made, all our people have looked forward to the occasion as an eventful one in our history.

We extend to you a cordial greeting and sincere welcome, not for yourselves alone, but because you are the distinguished representatives of the best thought, the highest culture, of the age in which we live; because you are of that army of toilers who have done so much to advance the material interests of our country, and to accelerate its march among the civilized nations and people of the earth. It has been your mission, and the mission of such as you, to change old customs, and unsettle old opinions, theories, and beliefs; to destroy ancient follies, prejudices, and superstitions; to inform and improve everywhere; to revive inquiry, study; and to advance every people and every country to a higher plane of thought and action.

Study our systems of government; no shackles or fetters are placed upon your investigations. The great truth is recognized, that the State has no concern with the opinions of men.

Here Science, with her bold and inquiring spirit, has established her right to investigate all subjects, after her own fashion, and according to her own method. Our own countrymen, thus guided, are entitled to their full share of honors of discovery, invention, and improvement.

In one young city we cannot show you old temples or ancient works of art,—the growth of centuries of civilization,—nor even the magnificence to be found in the older portions of our own country. But we have an intelligent, economical, and industrious population, building and advancing as their means accumulate, and accumulating with an energy and rapidity unknown in older communities.

They all bid you welcome to our city, and to the hospitality of their homes.

Though we are comparatively young as a State, Nature here, as elsewhere, is old; and, as you delight in its study, you will find many interesting subjects for inquiry and contemplation, whether it be among the crevices of our rocks, the rocks themselves, or among the fugitive boulders that have floated to us from distant regions, or over the broad expanse of the prairies that extend far away to the west of us, covered with indigenous plants and flowers—each and all will be to you subjects of interest.

Arrangements have been made for excursions and trips into the interior, to enable you to conduct those observations and studies. We look to you to encourage and aid us in the future in making our young State a great Commonwealth for the happy abode of millions of Christian men and women, working as you work, through various channels, for the growth and advancement of our race.

You come among us strangers. We hope to meet you as friends, and that your stay may be pleasant and profitable to yourselves, as I am sure it will be to us; and I trust that, when we part, it will be with mutually pleasant recollections.

The President of this year, J. Lawrence Smith, replied in behalf of the Association. The object of the meeting was stated in eloquent language.

Professor Asa Geay then delivered his farewell address. FOSSIL.

LOVE BETWEEN BARS.

A Fair Infanticide and a German Autolycus Want to be Married in Prison.

Poughkeepsie (Aug. 19) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

In the jail in this city is a young girl named Matty Howe, aged about twenty-three, who stands indicted for murder in the first degree. She was last winter in the employ of a man in Fishkill named Ed Lane, by whom she became pregnant, and when childbirth was expected she was sent from the house to the abode of a colored woman some distance off. She had no sooner entered the black woman's apartment than she was attacked with pains, and very quickly, without the aid of a physician, gave birth to a child. Deserted by the man who should have stood by her, and notwithstanding her precarious condition, she left the house the next day with the new-born child in her arms, and was afterwards seen without it. Shortly after that the body of the child was found in a piece of woods, and it looked as though it had been attacked by some animal.

Matty Howe was arrested for killing her offspring and indicted as above stated, and her trial is to come off in the Supreme Court in October next. Her cell is on the upper corridor, on the west side. Directly under it on the next corridor, below is the cell of Eugene Schmitland, a good-looking German, who has been indicted for grand larceny in stealing a number of watches and a quantity of jewelry in Fishkill last spring. He is a good-natured sort of fellow, and has been allowed the freedom of the outer corridors. One of these corridors leads to Matty Howe's cell, and Eugene soon became acquainted with Matty by seeing her and talking to her through the bars which separated them. The at first casual acquaintance, under adverse circumstances, ripened into affection, and from that time forth, through the long hours of the day, until the time arrived for each prisoner to be locked up for the night, the loving Eugene could be seen sitting by the bars of Matty's cell, the two exchanging vows of eternal constancy. One day Eugene addressed a letter to his father, in the Old Country, saying he had got into a little difficulty, and sadly needed $500 to help him. His father, who is reported to be rich, in a few weeks after sent him $400 in gold. Then the lovers decided to get married. Eugene, through the consent of the Sheriff, sent for a first-class tailor to come to the jail and measure him for a suit of clothes, and in due time the suit was finished. He then sent to Van Kuren Bro.'s jewelry store and had samples of jewelry sent to his cell, from which he selected a complete set for Matty, including a gold chain and locket, and presented them to her. He also gave her a fancy lace collar and fancy necktie.

Having thus, as he thought, prepared for the wedding, the next thing was to get a minister to perform the marriage ceremony. Last Saturday he requested Jailer Vanderpool to go after a Methodist dominie. The jailer [illegible] opened his heart, and Mr. Boose endeavored to get a German minister to officiate, but he declined on the ground that such a marriage would be unlawful. Then Justice Baker was appealed to. That official said he would marry them if the Sheriff would consent, but the latter peremptorily declined. The intelligence was conveyed to the determined lovers, who received it with sadness. The Sheriff, however, in order to appease them, sent them word they could be married in open Court by the presiding Judge. They, however, received the news with distrust, and are mourning over the fact that next week Eugene is to be tried and will, without doubt, be sent down the river, leaving Matty to remain here till October for her trial. It is the first case of love in jail that ever occurred in this county.

A Secret Society of Women.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

It may astonish many, shock a few, and perhaps startle others, to learn that there is a secret society of women in the city of Cincinnati numbering about 300 members at the present time. As strange as it may appear, and as contrary as it is to all traditions which have been handed down to us from the time of Adam, it is an incontrovertible fact that a society of women, who recognize each other with grips and signs and passwords, and who meet in solemn convocation at midnight, has really been in existence about six months without having its mysteries promulgated. The euphonious title of this mysterious organization is "The Independent Harmonial Benevolent Association of German Ladies and Virgin Maids of Cincinnati." The constitution of this organization provides that no lady over 50 years of age shall become a member, and no "virgin maid" under 18. The organization is regularly incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, and is governed by a Constitution and by-laws of great length and wisdom. No gentlemen are admitted to membership or permitted to take part in the deliberations. The members are elected by ballot, but before being elected it must appear that the applicant is of good moral character and possessed of some wealth and standing in society. The initiation fee is fixed at $3. This entitles the member to the benefits of the Association, providing the monthly dues are paid promptly. The Society is governed by a President and Vice President, with the assistance of a Secretary, Book-keeper, and Treasurer, and one or two committees. If a member becomes sick, she is entitled to $3 a week from the funds in the treasury until her recovery. If she dies, she is insured a speedy and a decent burial. If she reveals the secrets of the order, she suffers punishment of the most summary and direful description. It is customary, after the new member has been initiated into the order with many strange, weird, and solemn ceremonies, for the other members to call upon her in a body the following evening, when she is expected to furnish tea and chocolate, and edibles sufficient to entertain and refresh the crowd. For this reason, in the selection of new members, matrons with a full larder, or young ladies about to be married, are preferred. The sprightliness and variety of the conversation carried on upon occasions of this kind is said to resemble somewhat the confusion of tongues about the time the Almighty caused labor to be suspended upon the Tower of Babel. An irruption of these mysterious sisters into a household is about equivalent to a visit in the neighborhood of seventeen-year locusts in a favorable season. When they retire from the house of the newly-made member, usually she has not enough provender left in her cupboard to satisfy the appetite of a robust and full-grown cricket. This is, perhaps, the only secret association of women in the city of Cincinnati. How far it may be in accordance with free institutions and a Republican form of government we are not informed. We are told, however, that questions of State and policy of governments are discussed by those wise women of the West at their secret midnight meetings, when the earth is wrapped in darkness and the weary toilers of the city have sunk to rest. We do not know that their talk is cut short, after the manner of the vestal virgins in the time of Numa, or that they are entitled to or demand any superior rites of sepulture; but we do know they are a mysterious organization, bound by solemn oaths and obligations to maintain the secrets of their Order. Its members are held to the strictest accountability for their actions, and are required to treat the Presidentress with great veneration and respect. Recently a member failed to treat the lady President with that formal courtesy required by the constitution and the laws of the organization. The sister fell sick, probably as a punishment for her grave offence. She remained sick six weeks, and upon her recovery brought a claim against the treasury of the institution for $18. This claim the Presidentress refused to authenticate, on the ground that she had not acted in a manner becoming a member of the I. H. B. A. O. G. L. A. M. O. C. Thereupon the member brought a suit before 'Squire Thomas McLean for the amount. The 'Squire's office was invaded by the entire sisterhood, and the court-room during the progress of the long and tedious trial, resembled a tulip garden in full bloom, or a half acre of hollyhocks. After able and exhaustive arguments had been delivered on both sides, the 'Squire took the matter under advisement. After mature deliberation, he returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount, with interest from the commencement of her illness.

FOR GREELEY.

Letter from J. D. Platt, of Warren, Ill.

WARREN, Ill., Aug. 15.

Editors Warren Sentinel:

In your paper of Aug. 13, you refer to me as having announced my determination to support the Greeley and Brown ticket, and express surprise that such should be the case. Allow me to say that this step was not taken without due deliberation. I know that it is not popular in this age of party discipline to change, but without change no real progress can be made; and, with the same hearty co-operation that actuated me when I united with the Republican party in the suppression of the Rebellion, do I now unite with a party who are as thoroughly in earnest in the effort to suppress sectionalism and hate, and establish peace and amity between the late contending forces.

As a military commander I honor General Grant, but I cannot reason myself into supporting him for President for another term. There are many questions involved in this contest unlike any that have heretofore figured in Presidential campaigns. The war is over, slavery is forever abolished, the black man has equal political rights with the white man, and nothing now seems so forcibly impressed on my mind as the necessity of reconciliation between all sections of our country and all classes of her people.

Can we have this much desired peace and fraternal relations, with a people at the North, whose orators fight over the battles of the war, and recount the bloody horrors of the four years' struggle, and declare with seeming pride that they will not shake hands over the bloody chasm, or forgive a Rebel who took up arms against his country? I think peace and prosperity to our country will not come in that way. We must bury the woes of the past in that sublime sentence of the martyred Lincoln, "With charity for all, and malice towards none," and lift up the broken South, and restore her and her people once more to social and commercial confidence in the Nation, and I know of no better way to bring about this much-desired result than to elect Horace Greeley, the man of charity and philanthropy, to the Presidency.

Allow me to say to you, and, through your paper, to all my friends in Jo Daviess and adjoining counties, that I shall take no position on the Liberal or any other ticket. I prefer to be free from official responsibility of any kind, and, with this in view, shall expect more enjoyment than is usually found in chasing the shadow, or possessing the uncertain and often unsatisfactory substance, of office.

Thanking you for the wish of a continuance of our social relations, I am truly, &c.,

J. D. PLATT.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Circular from the Commissioner for the United States.

The importance of the great exhibition, to American merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, and inventors, can scarcely be overestimated. Advices from Vienna show the absorbing interest taken in it by the same class in the Old World. Every nation, but the United States, have already overrun the space allotted to them, and are applying for additional accommodations for the vast number of exhibitors who are pressing forward to take part in the enterprise. Russia, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and all the older agricultural nations are manifesting the greatest eagerness to get hold of the latest improvements in labor-saving machinery, and will crowd the halls of the exhibition. What a field for our inventors and merchants and mechanics! What an opportunity for a world-wide advertisement at a trifling cost! This Exposition is to be unquestionably much larger and more imposing in every respect, than any that have preceded it. It is to be conducted on the most established and comprehensive principles. Inventors will be fully protected, and every facility will be afforded exhibitors, both to show their goods and to sell them. No expenses will be laid upon exhibitors, so far as the undersigned is advised, except such as may cover transportation, unpacking, placing on exhibition, storing boxes, repacking and reshipping and insurance. No charge will be made for services by the Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, except that exhibitors will be expected to pay the expenses of unpacking and placing goods, which will be done by an Assistant Commissioner, and at a rate lower than if done by different parties. Any one desiring to exhibit will, at the earliest moment, make an application to the Commissioner, in writing stating exactly what articles he proposed to send, and the space required. Articles will be placed in the exhibition building between the 1st of February and the 15th of April, 1873. Meanwhile, and in plenty of time to ship, the permits will be issued. Arrangements have been made with [illegible] steamship lines and [illegible] on freights [illegible] other Governments [illegible]. It is most earnestly hoped for the credit of the Nation, our countrymen will largely avail themselves of the privileges offered, and fill the American Department with the choicest specimens of their skill, industry and enterprise.

THOMAS B. VAN BUREN,
Commissioner for the United States, No. 51 Chambers street, New York.

A Coming Social Event in Italy.

A marriage is, before long, to take place in the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy, in the circle of high life, as it is sometimes phrased. No one knows how many natural children the King may be the father of; but two, at least, are acknowledged—a son and a daughter, born long before the morganatic marriage with "Rosina," now called the Countess Mirifiori, the King's oldest and most faithful flame. The daughter was married several years ago to the Marquis Spinola, of the ancient Genoese family of that name. The son has been for several years one of the most dashing of the young elegantes of Florence, driving his four-in-hand, and spending pretty freely the money allowed annually by the royal progenitor. This young man is about to "lead to the altar" a pretty lady whose fortune is made in a double sense. One or two generations back a Frenchman of intelligence and capital, by the name of Larderel, got the control of the borax works in the volcanic region about twenty miles from Sienna, in the direction of Volterra, and by utilizing under the vats the hot vapor which comes from the ground, the use of wood, which was consumed in great quantities, to make the pots boil, was done away with, and a vast economy of expense obtained. A great part of the borax used in the industries of various countries comes from Tuscany, and the Larderels have at the present time a dozen establishments under their control, and a large fortune is the fruit of their enlightened enterprise. Various titles of nobility have been conferred by the sovereign, in recognition of the service rendered to the industry of this locality. The daughter of Count Larderel is now about to be married to the King's son. Victor Emanuel has given $200,000 to enable the young man to set up his establishment, and created for him the title of Prince Mirafiori. So much for love, borax, and matrimony. This history serves at least to show how intelligence and the happy accidents of life bring fortune and social distinction.—*Letter to New York Times.*

Elopement Extraordinary.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Little Ida Reynolds and Eddie ——, her boy lover, of Danville, Ill., unable longer to stand the restraints of their cruel parents, eloped from that place on Friday and came to this city. Ida's father did not seize a double-barreled shot-gun and come after the youthful pair, oh no! He went to the telegraph office and used the telegraph freely, and the result was that Chief Thompson and Major Anderson, of the police force (who is well acquainted with the elder Reynolds), found them safely domiciled with Mr. Stephen Mattler, corner of South and Illinois streets. Captain Thompson took the young man to his office, where he administered a sound spanking, and then locked the child up to ruminate on the uncertainty of earthly things. Major Anderson escorted the little girl to his own residence, where—being a rather bashful man—he permitted his wife to do the spanking. The children are bent upon getting married, and probably will be this morning. Mr. Reynolds has been telegraphed concerning their capture, and will probably put in an appearance to-day.

Approaching Marriages.

From the Home Journal.

Lord Walter Campbell, a resident of this city, and brother of the Marquis of Lorne, will shortly be married in London to Miss Claughton, daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop of Rochester, and younger sister of the Hon. Mrs. Anson, of England.

Mr. William Hempstead, a gentleman connected with the marine service, is engaged, and in a few months will be married to Miss Ida, daughter of the Hon. Horace Greeley, the Presidential candidate. The announcement of this forthcoming wedding creates an unusual stir in social circles.

Mr. John Stuyvesant Cruger, a scion of one of our oldest and most aristocratic families, will be married, in October to Miss Natalie Donde, a niece of President Thiers, of the Republic of France. It is stated that the wedding will take place at Versailles, and there is every reason to look forward to an event of unusual elegance and note.

Novel Use for a Balloon.

Mr. Samuel A. King, the well-known Boston aeronaut, was recently employed upon a novel commission, that of measuring with balloons the discharge from a gas well in Ontario County, New York. The well is owned by a company of capitalists, and the gas is conveyed in pipes to Rochester, twenty-six miles distant, and there mixed with the street or illuminating gas. The flowage reached only 25,000 feet a day, when the capacity was estimated at 800,000. With two balloons, one of 20,000 cubic feet, and the other of 13,000, the exact capacity of which was previously ascertained to a nicety (says the Boston *Journal*), Mr. King measured the flow for a certain period, and the result showed that the flow was about 4,000 feet per hour. Much of the gas is thought to escape by leakage from the pipes between Bloomfield and Rochester. In accordance with Mr. King's suggestions, the Company propose to perfect the present drill hole and sink another near the first. The gas was discovered many years since, while parties were boring for oil, and when it first escaped the tools were driven out.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Miles, Nilsson and Patti, the eminent Prima Donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of Burnett's Standard Preparations for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This Superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory 16 Bond st., New York.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, 153 ft southPark Boulevard, s w cor Oakwood Boulevard. 100 ft on Oakwood Boulevard west of Vincennes av. Will sell in lots to suit customers, at low prices and on liberal terms. 152 ft on Vincennes-av, s e cor Bowen-av. 300 ft on Michigan-av, s e cor Forty-eighth-st. 100 ft on Indiana-av, s w cor Forty-eighth-st. 155 ft on Indiana-av, s e cor Fifty-third-st. 75 ft on State-st, near Fifty-seventh-st. 149 ft on State-st, s w cor Sixty-fifth-st. 200 ft on Prairie-av, 4 corners Fifty-third-st. 700 ft on Calumet-av, 4 corners Fifty-third-st. 600 ft fronting South Park, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth-st. Also a large amount of other choice suburban property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 118 Michigan-av, near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GROVE lots, 50 ft front by 150 ft deep, with good sidewalks and surrounded by good improvements, for $500, $750, and $1,000. Terms, one fifth down, and balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, at six per cent interest, or monthly payments can be made. JOHN CULVER, Office 143 LaSalle-st, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—28 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON the ridge at South Englewood, near the depot. Halsted-st is gravelled all the way to the property. Dummy trains are run at hours to accommodate merchants and mechanics. The lots are only one block from the railroad. Price, $200 each, payable $25 cash, and $5 per month. Will sell on long time. No payments for three years to parties who will build at once. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN ACRE BLOCKS on the ridge at South Englewood, close to depot, and suitable for immediate subdivision. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NICE SUBURBAN HOME, IN Monee, 33 miles on I. C. R. R. Two acres of vineyard, house, barn, well, cistern, etc. Will be sold cheap. Vineyard in full bearing now; fruit worth $1,000 a year. Address H. C. CHITTENDEN, Monee, Ill.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON FORTY-NINTH-ST., near R. I. car shops. Can be subdivided at a handsome profit, for very cheap terms. Apply to LOWELL & WILLISTON, 126 Fifth-av., up stairs.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY LYING CONtiguous to the C. B. & Q. R. R., between Chicago and Hinsdale, by G. S. HUBBARD, JR., Real Estate Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD ACRES AND LOTS—near depot, church and schools, sidewalks, streets paved. E. L. CANFIELD, or J. MATTESON, 159 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—18 LOTS IN DESPLAINES, OWNer will sell at sacrifice; want offer. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE AT HYDE Park, lot 183x226, 2 story house, large parlors, chambers, and all modern improvements; large furnace and good barn, near depot, fairly wooded. Also, a desirable building site, 150x300, on Washington-av. (macadamized) near Fifty-fifth-st., at a great bargain. Gas-pipe running by each of the above places. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st, opposite the Court House: Houses and lots at Maywood; small payments down; balance on easy terms. House and 50-foot lot on Wentworth av, $3,750.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON THE RIDGE AT South Englewood, two blocks from railroad, on long time; only $1,000 cash. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO, 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES, SUBDIVIDED, AT South Chicago in front of large woollen mills. A. W. WHEELER, owner, hardware store 215 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, Nos. 124, 126, 142, and 144 Vincennes-av; 11 rooms each; all the modern improvements. 24, 26, and 28 Thirty-eighth-st, new two story and basement brick houses, 10 rooms each; modern improvements. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Johnson-place, new two-story and basement brick houses, 10 rooms each; modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st, Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 643 Fulton-st, near Wood, 10 rooms. Upper part of house 845 West Washington-st, 6 rooms. New house on Forty-fifth-st, fourth house east of Langley-av, 7 rooms. Five new brick houses on North Wells-st, near Lincoln Park, 15 rooms each. Modern improvements. 134, 136, 142, and 144 Vincennes-av, new two story and basement brick houses, 11 rooms each. New house on Van Buren-st, near Western-av, 5 rooms and closets; rent $25 per month. Parties wishing to rent houses will always find a large list at our office. W. H. SAMPSON & CO, 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 3-STORY HOUSES, FOR $35 each, at Cottage Grove, corner Forty-fifth and Evans-sts, one block west of Cottage Grove dummy. F. D. ORCUTT.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, all modern improvements. At 234 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—HOUSE No. 267 West Chicago-av, two-story, ten rooms, cellar, hot and cold water, bath room, furnace, [illegible] improvements. Inquire on [illegible] CENTHAL, 31 West [illegible]

TO RENT—A HANDSOME [illegible] cottage within a rod of the car. [illegible] furniture for sale; a cheap bargain for those [illegible] BOARDING [illegible] 205 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV, STYLISH BRICK, $75 per month; furniture for sale. Calumet-av, 8 rooms cheap. STORRS & WARE, 273 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE FLOOR WITH 8 ROOMS, 582 Taylor-st.

TO RENT—A FINE BLOCK OF FIVE 3 STORY and basement houses, on Dearborn-st, corner of Ontario-st, suitable together for a family hotel, and will be finished for that purpose. If not rented for a hotel by Monday, will finish and rent singly to private families. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—30 ROOMS NEWLY AND VERY handsomely furnished, single or en suite, at low rates, Nevada Hotel, 157 East Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, without board. Cottage Grove-av, near Thirtieth-st. Address C 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or 4 gentlemen. References exchanged. 279 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR, UNFURNISHed, on Wabash av, between Hubbard-court and Twelfth-st, to a responsible party. Apply in store, 597 State.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A COTtage at 159 West Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT CHAMBERS, EN suite, well furnished, in first class house and neighborhood. See the rooms at 123 South Hoyne st, or call at Room 11 Nevada Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN GOOD neighborhood, suitable for two persons; has good closet, bath room, and gas; convenient to good boarding house. 32 Twenty sixth-st, between Prairie and Indiana-avs.

TO RENT—LOW—THREE ROOMS WITH closets, &c. Apply to D. E. FISK to day between 11 and 1 o'clock, at Room 4, 45 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 29, 30, and 32 South Canal-st, 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE AND WELL-lighted offices in the stone-front building, 144 and 146 East Madison-st, at the same prices as before the fire. H. O. STONE, 146 East Madison-st, Room 8.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement store, stone front, on Wabash av, near Adams-st, will be finished about Sept 15, to suit tenant. Plans may be seen at my office, W. H. PHARE, 218 Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS AND basements, in new marble front buildings on State-st, between Van Buren and Harrison-st. C. S. WALLER, 320 State-st, Room 8.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 19 AND 21 SOUTH Canal-st; size, 40x80; well lighted. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOTEL IN CITY OR good country town; would act as clerk or steward, or take the management of one. Address T, 302 Park-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE with 5 rooms on first floor in the vicinity of Halsted, Van Buren, Lake, or Loomis-st. Inquire, or address A. EATON, 85 and 87 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SEPT. 1, A COTTAGE or part of a house in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to street cars; rent not to exceed $30 per month. Address C 99 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF ABOUT 10 rooms, with modern improvements, in good locality, either South or West Division. Good references. Address R & H, 1313 Prairie av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE (or upper part) of four or five rooms, near Twelfth-st or Union Park preferred, by responsible tenant without children. Address, stating terms, A 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms on the South or West side; possession wanted any time within a month. S. THOMSON, 213 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PART OF A BASEment in a first class location, suitable for a restaurant only. Apply for particulars at 213 Illinois-st, between Pine and St. Clair.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTtage or small house, in pleasant locality; North or West Side preferred; no children; references the best. Address P, Room 61, Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BASEMENT OR PART of same, about 25x50, on Wabash-av, between Madison and Twenty second-st. Address G 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, A FURnished house on South Side south of Twelfth and north of Twenty second sts, for a first-class tenant. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 139 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st, opposite the Court House: [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 18 SOUTH Clinton-st: Lots outside the fire limits, near schools churches, and street cars, on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts, between Centre and Ashland avs.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTing Fullerton-av, Racine-av, Halsted, Sophia, Fremont, and Orchard-sts, and Webster-av, in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; lots cheap and on very easy terms. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 87 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FRONTing Madison Lake, Homan, Washington, Park-av, Warren, Monroe, Kedzie, Wilcox, Adams and Jackson-sts, and Central Park, all near this beautiful and rapidly improving park. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 87 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—LOTS ON Wood, Augusta and Nebraska-sts, and on California, Chicago, Genesee, and Fairfield-avs, and other streets in the immediate vicinity of Humboldt Park, at from $400 to $1,200 per lot. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 87 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION—Two new two-story cottages at Oblate (Fortieth-st) with large rooms, besides pantry, closets and basement, gas materials, hard and soft water; very near horse and steam cars; only $3,500; $500 cash and balance $25 a year until paid for; 8 per cent; good neighborhood; land advancing; cheaper than paying rent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES AND LONG time—property on Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, Scott, Plumb, and Polk-sts, between Loomis and Ashland av.

OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS

Shurtleff and Stewart-avs, Buddan and Garibaldi sts, between Twenty seventh and Twenty-eighth sts. 40 lots on Forty-fifth st and Layton-st. 1 lot on Campbell-av, near Van Buren st.

WISNER & TALLMAN, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 129 WINCHESter-av; a bargain; must be sold. Inquire at house.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON WEST LAKE-ST., corner of May. Also, 40 acres in Sec. 33, 39, 13, cheap. JOHN BOCKWELL, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WENTWORTH-AV, $1,200. Big bargain. House and lot 137 Mathew-st, cheap. A number of houses in the West Side cheap. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS LOTS ON Michigan and Wabash-avs, also on Lake, Madison, and Monroe sts; also several 99 years' leases, without re-appraisal or increase of rent during entire term, with privilege of purchase, etc. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 118 Michigan-av, near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD AND DILLER-STS.—2 lots southeast corner of Hubbard and Diller-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTtage house of 5 rooms and lot, No. 795 West Lake-st, near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—LOT 98x124 feet, southeast corner of Adams and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—2 LOTS ON INDIana-st, near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—72x120 FEET ON SHEFFIELD-AV., corner Montana-st, just 172 feet north of Fullerton-av. Lincoln-av. cars run within 1½ blocks of property. Good shade trees, etc. Price, $3,600; reasonable terms. LOWELL & WILLISTON, 126 Fifth av, second floor.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED city property—Some very choice suburban property, improved and unimproved, at Hinsdale, Riverside, and Lawndale; in large or small tracts. Some good trades can be made. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—COTTAGE AND LOT, 443 Second-st, on monthly payments. Price, $3,100. Terms, $500 cash, and $30 per month until paid for. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 144 LaSalle-st, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT $450, A FEW LOTS JUST OUTside of the fire limits, on Leavitt, Oakley, Hoyne and Western-av. There is nothing inside the old city limits so desirable or cheap. Small payment down, and perfect title. Office open every evening till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOUSES AND lots—New cottages on Twenty-eighth-st, with lot, fence, plumbing, etc, only $2,200, on monthly payments if desired. Two cottages, with lots, on Oakley st, near Lake, $2,850 and $3,000. Lots well located, on Hoyne, Leavitt, and Oakley-sts, $450 to $800; easy terms. CULVER & HOVEY, 100 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., FINE LARGE frame and 37 feet frontage, north Twenty-second-st; a rare bargain. STORRS & WARE, 273 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL OCTAGON MARBLE house with bay window. Easy terms. Apply to MEARS, 1382 Prairie-av, from 11 to 12, and 4½ to 5½.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE FOR CASH: AN ELEgant 3-story and basement house, entirely new, 14 rooms, and in the finest neighborhood on the West Side. J. C. McCORD & CO., 449 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FINE 2-STORY AND basement new brick house all modern improvements near Ellis Park, only $500 cash. J. C. McCORD & CO., 449 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FOUR STORY FRAME dwellings of 6 rooms each, on Union-av, between Langley and Vincennes-avs, only one block from Boulevard, two blocks from horse-cars, and five minutes walk from steam-cars; will be ready for occupancy in about two weeks; lot 180 feet deep. For terms, etc, address or call on F. E. HAMILTON, Room 27, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND grounds on Madison-av, Hyde Park, near Kenwood depot; furnace, gas, and all modern improvements; lot 150x160; 3-story and basement house. Great bargain if taken at once, furnished or unfurnished, easy terms. Also, a choice residence on Park-av, near Hyde Park Hotel. Lot, 110x166; east front; $14,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT 165 GREEN-ST., CORNER OF Jackson-st, a good 10 room house, and splendid lot, for sale low—1-3 cash. This is a very pleasant place. Call Saturday or Monday afternoon.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS AT $250 AND $400 each. First payment, $50 to $100, and $10 per month until paid for; in Wisner's Addition, corner Milwaukee and Diversey-avs. Parties desiring cheap homes, or wishing to invest small capital with a view of large profits, will please give us a call. No trouble to show property. Office open evenings. WISNER BROS., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time monthly payments, interest 8 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st, east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st, basement.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY, IN AND NEAR the city, on South, West or North Side, suitable for subdivisions. L. STAVE, Teutonia building, Room 8, corner Washington and Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—27x183 FEET, SOUTH FRONT, BEtween Fifth-av, and Franklin; $1,800 per foot; easy terms, or less for cash. A. LIMBERG & CO., corner Washington and Fifth-av, Teutonia building.

FOR SALE—3-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK foundation, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, 22x123, east front, on May-st, near Washington-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY FRAME HOUSE, STONE foundation, 10 rooms, modern improvements, near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON DE KALB-ST., AT A cash bargain; must be sold. Inquire at 1360 State-st.

FOR SALE—$750, $200 CASH, WILL BUY A LOT on Douglas-place; $650, $100 cash, will buy a lot on Geneva-st. The above lots are east of Western-av, on the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, in the immediate vicinity of the large manufacturing interests; the horse cars will pass within one block of this ground. Call early and secure a bargain. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—30 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS on Twelfth-st., near Ashland-av. Also, lots fronting on Coolidge, Sampson, Taylor, Polk, Lexington, and Harrison-sts, and on Western-av. These choice lots will be sold cheap, and on easy terms. GEO. W. PARENT & CO., Real Estate Agents, southeast corner Halsted and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FIVE NEW homes at the corner of Western-av. and Lexington-st; $500 cash, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV, CHOICE EAST FRONT building lots, 50x300, near corner Oakwood-av and new boulevard; below market price. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS on Johnson place and Vincennes av. Price $5,400 and $6,000—only $500 down. Each house has 11 rooms, gas, water, baths, furnace pipes, speaking tubes, etc. Lots alone are worth $2,500 and $4,000. Are located in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, and at above figures are fully 25 per cent below value. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS farm of 160 acres, with dwelling house and barn, within two miles of Aurora, on the Fox River road, between Aurora and Batavia; a good house and lot in Chicago will be taken in part payment. Address J. S., Avenue House, corner Wabash-av, and Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 118 ACRES, 40 OF plow-land, 35 of meadow, 40 of timber; good water privileges, good orchard and barn; 1½ miles from Harvard Junction, on the Northwestern Railroad. Bound to be sold cheap. For particulars call at 440 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent farm of 40 acres in a good state of cultivation. Will give a bargain in this property. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, ON SOUTH Side, east of State-st, worth $12,000 to $25,000. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO, 87 and 89 Clark-st, opposite Court House.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE, worth $2,000. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., opposite Court House.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 130 TWENTY-second-st, corner Wabash-av, Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE—large sums at 9 per cent. second mortgages and leased houses. H. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 121 Monroe-st.

WANTED—INSURANCE CLAIMS, OR BALances after dividend, cashed at very highest market rates, by A. C. GREENEBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, long time. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—DRUG STORE—WILL EXCHANGE a good improved farm for a drug store in Chicago or Toledo. For particulars address W. F. SEMPLE, Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD, GENTLE horse for a No. 1 top buggy, or will pay cash for buggy. Room 8, 276 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PIANO, MADE BY Boardman & Gray, for $125, at 396 State-st. GEO. CASPER.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT. REPAIRing and tuning promptly attended to, at the Chicago Piano factory, 259 East Randolph-st, by J. PRESTON.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—A LADY CORRESpondent, widow preferred; object, company to places of amusement. Address O 93, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and clerk; preference given to a young man acquainted with the wholesale paint and color trade; first-class testimonials as to integrity and capacity will be required. Address, stating experience and salary required, C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Michigan-av. and Washington-st. No personal applications entertained.

WANTED—A BOY WHO WRITES A GOOD hand, in a lawyer's office. Address A. 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A young man about 25 years of age; one who lives with his parents. Address, in own handwriting, with references, and salary expected, GEO. CHRISS, Care Carrier No. 1.

WANTED—2 GERMAN DRY-GOODS SALESmen; wages $20 to $25 per week. L. KLEIN, 520 South Halsted-st.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—1 OR 2 SHOEmakers, at Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., to whom steady employment will be given. Passage paid by calling at Freight Car 108 or 13.

WANTED—2 CARVERS AND 2 CABINET-makers. Corner Kinzie and Reuben-sts. Good wages to first-class men.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY CHICAGO City Railway Company, 50 laborers to work on track; good wages. Inquire of S. T. CRAIN, Superintendent, corner Twentieth and State sts.

WANTED—4 OR 5 GOOD CARPENTERS, to work at stair building. Inquire at corner of Nineteenth and Blackwell-sts. TOBIN & BERDAN.

WANTED—THREE TINNERS—THOSE USED to capping fruit-cans preferred. Apply at WM. ARCHDEACON'S, 211 & 213 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—BAKERS—FIRST AND SECOND hands on bread; night work. Also, No. 1 candy maker; general work. Address Townsend's Candy Factory and Bakery, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—ONE GOOD TIN ROOFER. APPLY Room 26 Reese Block, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER FOR NORTHern Indiana. Apply at 9 a. m. to-morrow morning at HIBBARD & SPENCER'S, 80 and 82 Lake st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HAND, WHO has had experience, to run a moulding-machine. For particulars apply, with references, to Cedar Rapids Planing-Mill Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A MOULDING-machine. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 and 199 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—BAKERS—FIRST AND SECOND hands on bread; night work. Also No. 1 candy maker; general work. Address TOWNSEND'S CANDY FACTORY AND BAKERY, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—MAN TO RUN SHAPER. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 and 199 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS. APPLY TO THORNE & CO.'S Packing House, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—ENGINEER. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 and 199 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 EXPRESS WAGON BLACKsmith, at Express Wagon Manufactory, corner Burnside and Twenty-third-sts.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CARPENTERS AT factory, corner English and Morgan-sts.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS SCROLL-SAWyer. KIMBALL & SHERIDAN, Arnold and Seventeenth sts.

WANTED—TWO SETTERS, IN BRICK-KILN. Apply to Excelsior Pressed-Brick Company, 77 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, AT 58 AND 60 Pacific-av. P. J. SEXTON.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—STRONG HEALTHY BOYS TO drive teams; good wages. Apply to E. F. CULLERTON, corner Post and Levee-sts., Bridgeport Locks.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED in the lace goods business, to sell goods by sample in city and country. Inquire corner Franklin and Madison-sts, up stairs. D. M. POLLACK & CO.

WANTED—500 NEWS BOYS, AT 258 WEST Madison-st, up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 LADIES AND 50 gentlemen, agents for city and country; at 258 West Madison-st, up stairs, Chicago, Illinois. Call or write.

WANTED—WE WILL START FOR COLORADO on Monday, the 26th inst. You can hold your tickets, and come on afterward. All who want to secure good homes, of 160 acres, and provide yourselves and families against future want, come and go with us. The Southwestern Colony offer you liberal terms on which to get out there, and sympathy in a tangible form after you are there. This Colony is a year and a half old. Office, Lewis House, 348 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN, Gen. Supt.

WANTED—2 NEAT, SMART, RELIABLE boys, not under 15. Call at entrance to 446 Wabash-av., at exactly 10 a. m., Saturday.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS AND choppers, at $2.25 to $2.50 per day; 50 saw-mill hands, at $26 to $40 per month and board; 100 teams, at $5 per day; fare free; 10 stone masons, 5 stone cutters, and 50 laborers, for the city. Apply at 23 West Randolph-st, and 28 West Madison-st. SNELL & SHAW, Agents.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR MENOMONEE, FOR all kinds of railroad work; high prices; entirely free fare, and no fees. At the Company's Office, 27 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st; business legitimate, pays better than wages.

WANTED—100 LABORERS ON GARD'S steam brick yard, Ashland-av. (Reuben st.), a little south of Twenty second-st. Good wages paid.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO MEN at 241 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SMART, FAITHFUL MAN TO drum for a hotel. Address H 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING AGENT to canvass the city for a first class publication. Call at 165 West Washington-st.

WANTED—BOY TO TEND LUNCH STAND, 28 East Harrison-st. One residing with his parents preferred.

WANTED—TEN RESTAURANT WAITERS AT WAGNER & KUHN'S Restaurant, 149 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR COPPER MINE. Scandinavians preferred; constant employment and good pay to sober men; company work; fare furnished. Apply to-day at 166 South Franklin-st, Room 26.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS VARIETY PERformers will find good engagements; salary sure, by applying at Burlington Hall 10 a. m. MRS. HALL.

WANTED—30 SAW-MILL HANDS; WAGES, $26 to $30 per month, and board, 10 farm hands; 50 for quarries; 30 choppers, etc.; the highest wages paid. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 58 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—100 RAILroad laborers for the Michigan Central Railroad. Good healthy place; wages, $2 per day; board, $3; fare free. Also, 200 for other roads; same terms. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 58 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT BOY, ABOUT 15 or 16 years, to work in a grocery store; must come well recommended. Apply to JAMES V. BYRNE, 836 Archer-av.

WANTED—1,000 MEN, FOR C. & N. W. RAILroad Company; all kinds of good work, at from $2.25 to $2.50 per day; 100 teams, $5 per day; free fare for men; call early to-day at the office exclusively for this work [illegible] and sawmill hands; also, 10 men for city work. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR FANCY grocery and fruit business on a route where a good trade is already established; only experienced parties need apply; references required. Call or address at 39 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—BOY—IMMEDIATELY TO WORK in a first-class grocery store. Apply to 671 Carroll-st, corner Lincoln-st.

WANTED—ON A SMALL FARM NEAR ARcola, Douglas Co., Ill., a man and wife (no children). Man must be a practical farmer, and understand blooded stock, gardening, and tree culture; his wife wanted for dairy and general housework. Good house, garden, and fair salary. Unexceptionable references required. J A, 16 Eldridge-court, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND WATCHES jewelry, clothing, pistols, musical instruments, and all goods of value, at BARTLETT'S, 203 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 564 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR MAGAZINES, old books, and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—EVERYONE TO KNOW: GOOD single rooms at Merchants European Hotel, $1 per day. Good meals from 25 to 50 cents.

WANTED—TO INVEST—IN FIRST-CLASS wholesale grocery house, $20,000 to $30,000, by a first-class active business man. Address Y 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—DIRT—100 LOADS DELIVERED ON lots on northeast corner Warren-av, and Leavitt-st. Apply to GEO. W. HILL, 300 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD JUNIOR BASE BALL club to play on the 28th. Address Z 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FAMILY HAVING A PLEASant home in the country (without children) wishes to adopt a bright girl, from 10 to 12; American or German preferred. Address ALBERT W. LANDON, 498 Wabash av.

WANTED—500 PAINTERS TO ATTEND A mass meeting at 1872 State st, on Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock. All nationalities cordially invited.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with $6,000 to extend a good paying wholesale and jobbing trade already established in this city. Address, stating where interview may be had K 57, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS man, with $500 to $800, to take one-half interest in a well-established manufacturing business. Profits large, and demand more than I have means to supply. Address H J R, 1477 Prairie-av.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, with $2,000 cash, in a good stock farm situated in Texas County, Missouri, and to which is attached 80 acres of pine lands, with steam sawmill; $3,000 will be paid for this half interest after five years, if then desired. For particulars address W S, Post Office Box 2532, St. Louis, Mo.

PARTNER WANTED—PHYSICIAN PREferred, with $200 to $250 capital; pays well. Inquire at or address 165 North Halsted-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $20,000 to take an interest in a well-established wholesale business in this city, one of the partners wishing to retire. Address C 59, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000, in a staple manufacturing business; sales cash and profits large. References given and required. Address Q 58, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 532, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 494 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED, WITHout deception. Circular, containing the different causes and proof required, forwarded on receipt of $1. Address JOHN DOE, P. O. Box 272, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 62 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 143 STANTON-AV, 2 BLOCKS south of Douglas House, in a family of two, a first-class German girl for general housework; must be a good cook, and come well recommended; no others need apply; good wages will be given.

WANTED—AT 1351 INDIANA-AV., A GIRL TO do general housework, including cooking, washing, and ironing.

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND-GIRL—Swede or German. Apply at 113 Park-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, AT WILSON'S Grand Central Laundry, Nos. 227 and 229 South State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK IN a private family. Apply at 28 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 106 South Lincoln-st. German or Norwegian preferred. Apply Saturday and Wednesday.

WANTED—A SERVANT TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply at 55 Seeley-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family, at 34 Throop-st. Call before 9 a. m., or between 5 and 6 p. m.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, GERMAN, OR Norwegian girl, from 12 to 14 years old, at 69 North Peoria st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages $4. Apply at 1400 Wabash-av, between Thirty-second and Thirty-first sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be an excellent cook, washer, and ironer. Apply to-day—after 10 o'clock a. m.—at 55 South Curtis-st, between Washington and Madison sts. Must bring references.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL, and one to do chamber work to go into the country four hours, ride from Chicago. Call at room 75 Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts, Saturday morning, Aug. 24, between the hours of 9 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL AS COOK AND LAUNdress in a private boarding house; wages $5 per week; none only those thoroughly competent need apply. References required. 631 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—IN PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE two good girls; one cook and one chambermaid; also to wait on table. 120 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ONE WHO CAN give good references, at 259 Michigan-av. Call Saturday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT KITCHEN GIRL where second girl is kept. Must bring good references. 1124 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 385 MICHIGAN-AV, TWO good competent girls for dining-room and chamber work, near Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work; good references required. Apply at once at 580 Indiana av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIvate boarding house; also a girl to wash dishes. Apply at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 482 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; wages, $4 per week. Apply at 667 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS WITH WHEELer & Wilson machine, at McArt's Eureka Shirt Manufactory, 122 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AND fitter for ladies' dresses. Apply at 385 South Clark-st. Apply at once.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR bows and scarfs, at LEBIN & COHEN'S, 47 Hubbard court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TEN BOOK FOLDERS AND stitchers, at 283 East Madison-st. F. MUNSON.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST.—GREEN WILLOW House; convenient to business; just opened; airy rooms, all new and clean. Excellent board; $4 to $6 a week.

46 NORTH GREEN ST.—GOOD BOARD AT $4.50 per week.

172 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST, CORNER May, a handsomely furnished back parlor, large bay window, with first class board, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST—ROOM FOR two or three gentlemen; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, suitable for gent and wife, or single gentleman, with board. References exchanged.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW GENtlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, and good board, with home comforts. Terms moderate.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Two large front rooms, with board, unfurnished, except new Brussels carpet. House new and modern, and surrounded by fine grounds; location and accommodations first-class.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A GOOD ROOM with first-class board, suitable for gent and wife or two gentlemen. Reference required.

YANKEE BOARDING-HOUSE—NEWLY FURnished; at 148 West Washington-st, Chicago. Furnished rooms to rent, with board, for ladies or gentlemen. Board, by the week, day, or meal.

South Side.

540 WABASH-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find good board and room, with gas, closet, etc.; also a single room.

609 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room on first floor, bath room, &c., with board. Also, single room. References exchanged.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished or unfurnished parlor floor (3 rooms with water), with board, to a family of three persons; strictly first-class accommodations.

884 INDIANA-AV, CORNER EIGHTEENTH-st.—Can accommodate a few young men with pleasant rooms and good board, upon reasonable terms.

1,088 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT and back parlor on same floor, each for two persons, or will rent together, with board.

BAGLEY HOTEL, 653 STATE-ST.—A FEW more boarders. Board from $6 to $10 per week. Day boarders $5 per week.

VINCENNES-AV, NEAR OAK-AV—PARTIES desiring handsome rooms, unfurnished, except carpet, with board; permanent parties desired. Address Z 34, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

PARTIES WISHING BOARDERS OR BOARD and rooms, will save advertising by applying to Boarding House Bureau, Room 3 353 State-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WHO can bring the best of references, a pleasant, well furnished room in a private family, on or near Ashland-av, or south of Randolph-st, and west of Halsted. Address O 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—FRENCH FAMILY—A LADY, WISHing to speak French, desires board in a family in which that language is correctly spoken. Address A 48, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK and arriving, fine assortment of carriages of all [illegible]; late styles and strictly first-class work. We call attention to light work of [illegible] and track use. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible] box Concord buggy [illegible] Address or apply to 317 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—80 HORSES. TWO FRESH CARloads just received from the country. Single horses and pairs, working and driving horses, and several fine saddle horses. We have no room to keep half of them, and will sell cheap. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE OPEN BUGGY, TOP buggy, and phaeton, with horse and harness, if wanted; will sell cheap. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BASHAW HORSE. McAULEY, YOE & Co., 111 and 113 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE HORSE, ABOUT 15½ hands high, weight 1,050 lbs, iron gray or dark color, and right every way. H. HADLEY, 136 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD SECOND-HAND open buggy, for cash. Inquire of A. EATON, 85 and 87 South Halsted-st.

WE HAVE FOR SALE PHAETONS, TOP AND open buggies. Also, one and two-seated business wagons; in fact, most any style of a light carriage at lower prices for the quality of work than any other house in the West. Give us a call. FLETCHER LAZEAR & CHENEY, 143 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, TOP BUGGY, and harness, for which a new No. 6 Macneale & Urban safe will be taken in part payment; also, a good perman, who has had some experience in an insurance office. T 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMS AT DOWNER & BEMIS' Brewery, South Park-av, in the morning.

WANTED—A HORSE THAT CAN TROT IN 3 minutes. Must be sound and kind, and at least 16 hands. No fancy price will be paid. Address F 13, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogue sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AUBURNdale, Mass. Four years classical course, including Greek. Prices reduced last year. Music under direction of Dr. Eben Tourjee. Access to all the advantages of the N. E. Conservatory. Particular attention paid to common branches. Special facilities for German, French, and Painting. Next year begins Sept 19. Address Rev. CHAS W. CUSHING.

RURAL HOME—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys at Pownall, Bennington County, Vermont, among the Green Mountains. Quiet, safe, healthful, and romantic. The next year begins Sept. 4, 1872. Send for a circular. J. M. BACHELDOR, Principal.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN LADY, educated in Paris and London, desires an engagement; acquirements, English, French, German, Spanish, dancing, and painting. Address T 63, Tribune Branch office.

ST. MARK'S SCHOOL, NEAR ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys, located in the open country 3 miles from city limits; fifth year commences Sept. 17. The course of studies are designed to prepare boys for the universities, the scientific schools or for business life. The desirable and healthful location of this school, the high order of instruction given, the thoroughness of the teaching, the gentlemanly bearing of the students, the home care and comforts, and the cheerful moral training enjoyed by the scholars, are attractions worthy the attention of parents seeking a first-class family school for their sons; terms $350 per annum. Address for circulars and references, Rev. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN teacher for English reading tuition in exchange for French tuition. Address E 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—15,000 HEMLOCK RAILROAD ties, cheap, by WM. HAWLEY, Lockport, Ill.

FOR SALE—YACHT VOLANT—THE FASTest and best of Smith's boats; lies in the lake basin at foot of Thirteenth-st, or to let by the day or hour. G. B. SMITH, 798 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE CROP OF FRUIT FROM 1,400 apple and 1,500 peach trees, now ready to pick; call early. G. W. DEAN, 44 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FULL SET OF U. S. [illegible] which I will sell for $50. Address or call for WINSOR, Porter's Telegraph College.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL BUILDING PARties is called to the excellent rolling window shutters patented by P. C. Martin, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They can be examined at the office of MAAS & KONEMAN, Architects, No. 169 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—3,000,000 WELL BURNT BRICK, FOR which we will pay the highest market price. Parties desirous of furnishing all or any portion of this amount will send price and sample, prepaid. Address M. B. BUSHNELL & CO., 133 LaSalle st, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN having had eight years' experience in a first-class retail fancy dry goods, clothing, and furnishing business; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address GLEBE, Box 209, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, BOOKkeeper, or in some other capacity, by a thoroughly competent man. Best of city references. Address CASHIER, P. O. Box 34.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BANKing House, by a competent and reliable bookkeeper. Address Q 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER. Lumber business preferred. Has had several years' experience. Best of references, and from late employer. Address D 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has been for five years cashier and bookkeeper in a wholesale house in Chicago; references of the best character furnished. Address Room 28, Central Union Block.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN having several years' experience in a large variety store; no objections to the country. Address U 18, Branch Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN AND superintendent in foundry. Has had 18 years' experience in all classes of foundry work as foreman, and can give the best of reference from leading machine and foundry shops. Address T 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dyer. The best references can be given. Address FRED OHNESORGE, Post Office Box 1,680, Chicago, Ills.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE 3RD SEPT., next, by an experienced Philadelphia trucker, well acquainted with the care and management of hotbeds; would take an interest in the same; single man, of moral habits; unquestionable references. Address CHAS. H. VAUTIER, Port Richmond P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AGED 15, is desirous of being admitted to a machine shop to learn the trade; has four years' experience as an apprentice. Can give references. Address Q 41, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man (Dane), in a private family, to drive and take care of horses; a good steady sober man. Address A 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAREFUL AND steady driver; thoroughly understands the care of trotters; three years' reference from last employer. Address A 61, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, AS coachman in private family; has experience in driving and taking care of horses; best of city references. Address L 15, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Dane, as coachman in a private family; understands his business, and can give good references. Address L 41, Branch Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WOULD PREFER TO travel. Have good knowledge of advertising or printers' goods, and fair of stationery; have travelled in the Western States. Address D 95, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work. Call in the rear of 309 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SCANDInavian girl for general housework. Call at Hotel Dannevirke, 38 and 38 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work; can give good references. Please call or address 31 Foster st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, both good cooks. Inquire at 151 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL, as cook, to go to Evanston or Chicago. Apply at 322 North Market-st, back part of the house.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES, intelligent and well educated, desire an opportunity of becoming compositors. Address L 31, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DRUG STORE IN A FLOURISHING TOWN of 12,000 inhabitants, for sale, well located and doing a good business; fixtures good, stock small, and no dead stock, all having been bought within three years; the present proprietor is engaged in other business, and cannot give his attention to this; a good bargain will be given for a cash customer. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO., Chicago, or CHARLES SABIN, Rockford, Ill.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; IN A GOOD location, or will trade for some money, and balance in good real estate. Corner Carroll and Reuben-sts.

A NICELY FURNISHED BOARDING HOUSE for sale cheap in a central location, paying two hundred dollars per month profit. Inquire of K. M. FILLEY, 122 West Washington-st, Room 4.

BUSINESS FOR SALE OR PARTNER WANTED—A good job printing office in Chicago, worth something over $2,000, with favorable lease and good business connections. Owner has other business. Apply to MARDER, LUSE & CO., Chicago Type Foundry.

BOARDING HOUSE NO. 21 WEST HUBBARD-st, furniture and lease for sale cheap.

CHEAP—A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—TO sash and door manufacturers—2 full sets of sash and door machinery, planers, &c., all set up in working order, belonging to the bankrupt estate of Mercer, Clinton & Co., Menasha, Wis. Apply to W. P. ROUNDS, Assignee, Menasha, Wis. Also, the building containing same, 100x40 feet, four floors, dry house, &c., well calculated for any desirable opening, and will be sold together or separately. Lease taking an interest in the same, &c. Apply to WILLIAM DYKES, Proprietor, Aurora, Ill.

CIGAR AND ICE CREAM SALOON FOR SALE, doing good business; want to leave the city. Apply at 238 West Randolph.

FANCY DRY GOODS STOCK, WITH FIXtures and store lease, for sale for $3,500, worth $7,000; in good location on South Side; sales, $25,000 per annum. Address V 97, Tribune branch office.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—WITH A GOOD trade. On South Union-st. Inquire at No. 234 South Canal-st.

IN A VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOCAtion—a paper-hanging store, stock, and fixtures for sale doing an excellent business, realizing a large yearly net profit [illegible]. Rent very cheap. Address MRS. KIRK, 167 West Randolph-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF DECEASE OF PROPRIETOR, the lease and furniture of Downing's Hotel, with good business, in Bloomingdale, for sale. Inquire of CHAPLIN & GORE, 76 Monroe-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE AND GOOD WILL of one of the best paying fruit and vegetable markets in the city for sale; front low, location good, and doing a profitable business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address K 10, Tribune office.

$250 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in cigar, tobacco, confectionary and news business, including building. No rent. Court House Square, corner of Washington and Clark.

$500—GENTLEMEN WITH READY CASH, one-half interest in goods at cost, with established business, paying $600 per month cash. 163 West Washington-st, Room 3.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKET BOOK AND CHECK IN FAvor of J. O'Malley. All persons are against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 22, A sorrel horse, white face, 1 hind foot white, with fine top harness and buggy. A suitable reward will be given for its return, or information to owner, JOHN OLSON, 423 Twenty-[illegible]

L[illegible] white spot [illegible] from hollow [illegible] BADGE, MARKED CHAS. O. MIL[illegible] will be rewarded by leaving it at Address 239 North [illegible] Wabash-av.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF [illegible] WOOD FAS[illegible]. Any person leaving the same [illegible] Island-av. will receive $5 reward. H. JOHN[illegible]

STRAYED—FROM GALE FARM, 1 BAY HORSE, long back and rump, heavy tail and fore top, white spot under fetlock on hind leg, long fetlocks. Any information regarding him may be left on premises, with V. W. SHAFFER, or 7 East Randolph-st.

STRAYED—A GRAY HORSE, LAME IN RIGHT hind foot; had leather shoe on. Suitable reward will be given for, at 5 and 7 River-st.

TAKEN UP—A RED AND WHITE COW, branded on horn; owner can find her at 153 Seventeenth-st, between Johnson and Newberry.

TAKEN UP—ONE LIGHT CHESNUT WORK horse, with light mane and tail, and white stripe in face. Inquire of H. J. RAINS, No. 34 Sixteenth-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN—ON Monday last, on Market-st, near Board of Trade, a silver watch (with name engraved in the inside), and gold chain. A reward of $10 to any one returning same to No. 221 East Washington st, and no questions asked.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS make $6 to $12 a day with my goods. Every article is new, and as staple as flour. Samples sent free. C. M. LIVINGSTON, 98 West Monroe-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE—for the best selling article in the market. For particulars call or address J. B. NEVINS & CO., 180 West Madison-st., Room 2.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CHAMBERLIN'S new book, now ready, "The Struggle of '72." A novelty in political and popular literature. Contains a graphic history of the Republican and Democratic parties and candidates. Illustrated. Agents address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, 180 Twenty-second-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS IN CHIcago and St. Louis, acquainted with dry or fancy goods, to sell specialties of our manufacture on commission. STANTON BROS, 219 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew from the finest cambric to the heaviest overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A BOARDING HOUSE on the West Side, 189 Fourth-st. Want to sell out the furniture to-day cheap.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF FIVE ROOMS complete for house keeping, at a sacrifice, with the privilege of renting, at 21 South Sheldon-st.

THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDstead occupies only one-quarter the space of an ordinary bedstead, and is an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Various styles. The old bedstead is not possible now ready. Sold on installments of $10 monthly. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 363 West Madison-st.

100 VARIETIES OF CHAIRS; ALSO, BEDsteads, bureaus, tables, lounges, mirrors, spring beds, and commodes, mattresses, pillows, chairs, etc., at manufacturers' lowest prices. It will pay you to examine before buying. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 363 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 137 East Eighteenth-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 528 West Madison-st.; branch, 963 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 98 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. L. CLARKE, TRANCE MEDIUM, NO. 202 West Madison-st.

THE CAMPAIGN.

[Continued from the First Page.]

…at half-past 2, with three rousing cheers for Greeley and Brown.

Judge F. H. Trimbel received the nomination for the Sixth Congressional District, and ex-Governor Stone was unanimously nominated for … electoral ticket. The Liberal movement is gaining ground in the State, and it is predicted now that the election will be very close, notwithstanding the State gave 60,000 majority for Grant in 1868.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The Democrats and Liberals of the Third District nominated Hon. J. K. Luttrel, of Siskiyou, for Congress.

LIBERAL MEETING AT ELGIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 23.—The Greeley and Brown Club of this city held their third meeting at the Court House this evening. An election of officers took place, F. W. Swann being re-elected President by acclamation. Hon. Z. Eastman spoke at considerable length, taking the Republican party severely to task for its present corruption. He spoke of Hurlbut in no complimentary terms, declaring that the party was going down hill at a fearful speed in putting Hurlbut forward to a position so long and favorably filled by General Farnsworth. He spoke highly of Bronson, and urged his fellow-citizens to vote for him, irrespective of party. He was loudly cheered. Fifty-two names were added to the Club this evening. The Germans, almost unanimously, are with us. They will all vote for Koerner. Senator Trumbull, General Black, and others, speak here to a mass-meeting on the 5th of September.

THE SAME EVERYWHERE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill. 23.—The Grantites held a meeting this evening at the Court House. After billing the city all over, sending out their drummers, and importing Frank Lumbard and two other excellent singers, they mustered a crowd of 260 by actual count, one half Greeley men, to listen to the awkward, bashful utterances of an individual by the name of Ward, from Chicago. The speaker was introduced by the Hon. C. Wheaton who said something about the Republican party being the liveliest corpse the Liberals ever saw. Where the vitality came in in the Aurora portion of the Radical body we failed to see. Lumbard drew the crowd, and one old Republican expressed his disgust at the audience by saying there was too much Greeley there for him. Four years ago a Republican meeting in this town would have had an overflowing house half an hour before the speaker took the stand. Alas! The change.

THE GRANTITES DON'T WANT IT READ.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 23.—Considerable excitement prevails in this city, to-night, over the fact that the *Free Press*, a Greeley organ, is detained in the Post Office by reason of its containing Carl Schurz' St. Louis speech as a supplement.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LABOR REFORMERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The delegates to the Labor Reform Convention of the State of Pennsylvania, after the general convention yesterday, met to take action in regard to State affairs. Twenty-three counties were represented. John Keenan, who called the meeting to order, spoke in high terms of the Labor Reform candidate for Governor, Wm. P. Schell, and hoped the workingmen throughout the State would do their utmost in securing his election and that of the entire ticket nominated. He severely denounced the candidate of the Democratic party, Buckalew, whom he claimed was of aristocratic ideas, an enemy to workingmen, and was antagonistic to the Eight Hour law.

Resolutions indorsing Schell, and denouncing Buckalew and the platform of the Convention which nominated him, and also that an address be issued to the workingmen of the State, were adopted.

A Committee was appointed to prepare the address, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

It is said that a conference was held in this city to-day, which makes it possible that a coalition between the regular Labor Reformers and Trades Unionists will be effected upon a basis that, if the Louisville Convention declares itself in favor of Labor Reform principles, the Labor Reformers and Labor Reform Trades Union men will support their ticket. The Labor Reformers regard this as a most important movement, for it adds undisputed strength to the already existing forces of the regular Labor Reformers in Pennsylvania. Almost every county will have a Labor Reform ticket in the field.

ANDREW JOHNSON THINKING THE MATTER OVER.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 23.—The pressure upon Andrew Johnson to become a candidate for Congress against the Convention nomination is very great. He has not yet said what he will do, but promises, in a speech which he will make to-morrow night, to give a definite answer. Preparations are in progress for a torch light procession and grand demonstration in his behalf on that occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Secretary Van Allen, of the Bourbon National Committee, has issued an address to the Democrats of this State, urging the appointment of delegates to the Louisville National Convention, and he has also issued a call for delegates from every district in New Jersey.

Blanton Duncan publishes a card, denying that he has received any aid from any Republicans, or has been in collusion with them in any manner.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 23.—General Banks was expected to speak here last night, and quite a crowd gathered, but owing to some cause he did not appear.

PERU, Ind., Aug. 23.—Messrs. Whitesides and Tyler, nominees for Congress in the Eighth District, had a joint discussion at Chili to-day. Whitesides' friends are greatly elated, feeling that Whitesides had much the best of the discussion.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 23.—Carl Schurz telegraphs to the Chairman of our Central Committee that he will speak here on Friday noon next, the 13th inst. There will be an immense demonstration.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—It is stated that the family of Charles Francis Adams has received a letter from him, in which he says he will not consent to be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts; that he does not sympathize with the Greeley movement; and regards the re-election of Grant as essential to the best interests of the country.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 23.—The Germans of this city assembled at Cody's Hall, last evening, and listened to a speech from Dr. Canisius, of Aurora, in defence of Grant and his Administration, but his statements were publicly disputed by citizens in attendance from this city and Peru. The feeling against Grant greatly preponderated in the meeting.

PIQUA, O., Aug. 23.—The Democratic and Liberal Republican Convention for the Eighth District, … State, was called to meet at Urbana, O., on Saturday next, the 28th inst., to nominate a candidate for Congress.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 22.—A Republican meeting was held here to-night in the Public Square. Transparencies and lanterns were hung … trees, presenting a beautiful appearance. The meeting was addressed by Colonel Cumback.

URBANA, O., Aug. 22.—The Liberals and Democrats held an enthusiastic meeting here, to-night, for the purpose of forming a Greeley and Brown Club. The Republicans are also holding one.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 23.—A beautiful flag was presented to the Grant Club this evening by the ladies of this city, at Burtis Opera House, which was crowded. Among the speakers were Senator Pomeroy and Representative Palmer.

… Mo., Aug. 23.—Judge W… Democratic candidate for Governor, … M. Morris, candidate for … serenaded at the P… to meet here early … responded.

The Conference of the Pinchback and Custom House Republicans occurs Tuesday, with a view of uniting on a State ticket and Electors.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 23.—The scattering returns from fourteen counties show large gains on the vote of two years ago in favor of Jacobs, the independent Democratic candidate for Governor, and indicate his probable election. There is also a fair chance that the Constitution is defeated.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. ANTHONY FALLS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Commission appointed by the Secretary of War to examine and report upon the preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony, recommended that the plan proposed by Colonel J. M. Macomb, in charge of the surveys of the Upper Mississippi, be accepted as the correct one, but as it would require at least $250,000 to commence this permanent improvement in excess of the funds available, the Commissioners further recommended that the present appropriation be expended in strengthening the coffer dams, and in continuing the lining of the tunnel on the plan already adopted. They also recommend that [illegible] be applied in accordance with the wishes of the citizens of Minneapolis for the immediate protection and preservation of the falls. This much of the report is approved by the Chief of Engineers, Humphrey. It is contemplated by the Secretary that, instead of placing the improvements in charge of a civil engineer, as recommended, the appropriation will be expended under the direction of an officer of the Engineer Corps especially detailed for that purpose, thus relieving Colonel Macomb of the charge, who is thought already to be over-burdened with work.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CHICAGO RELIEF ACT—INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Treasury Department has issued instructions in accordance with the act of Congress for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. Materials upon which drawback of duties will be allowed and paid must be imported and used in the erection of buildings upon the burnt district within one year from April 5, 1872. Such materials, except lumber, will, as construed by the Department, consist of those articles which are generally used in the construction of buildings proper, such as brick, stone, window-glass, paints, linseed oil, hinges, locks, bolts, screws, and other ordinary building hardware and materials, and iron girders, lead-pipe, etc., etc., which are imported in the condition in which they are used. Raw metals, such as pig lead and iron imported and manufactured in Chicago into pipe, sheets, plates, girders, joists, columns, and other bulky articles suitable for building purposes, will also be entitled to the benefits of the act, but the privilege will not be extended to such metals to be manufactured into small articles, such as bolts, locks, hinges, and such like, which could not readily be traced. Neither will it be extended to plate-glass which is to be used in fixed mirrors, in walls of buildings, nor to cloth, &c, which is intended for use in covering fixed seats or lounges, nor to other articles which may be used for similar purposes. All returns of duties will be made by the Department, through the Collector at Chicago, to parties who shall have paid the same at that port, and the merchandise withdrawn for consumption at any other port, although it may be used at Chicago in the erection of such buildings, will not be entitled to the benefit of such drawback. In all cases articles manufactured in Chicago from imported materials which are held to be entitled to the benefit of this law under Article 3, proof of identity will be the same as far as applicable as required by general regulations of the Department in regard to drawbacks under the act of Aug. 5, 1861; but drawbacks will, in all cases as above prescribed, be paid only to the party who withdrew and paid the duties on the raw material, and by certified statement as before prescribed.

THE HEATED TERM.

Last night Adam Erb, the sculptor, died from the effects of heat and drinking ice-water.

Eighteen horses were reported to Police Headquarters yesterday from different portions of the city as having died from the effects of excessive heat and six more were reported up to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

REPEAL OF TAX ON BANKERS' SALES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the tax on brokers' and bankers' sales of gold, silver, bullion and coin, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, and other securities, is repealed on and after Oct. 1, 1872.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CHEESE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—According to the *Daily Bulletin*, there is lively excitement in the cheese market, under which prices are advancing at the rate of a cent per pound day after day. The editor says: "Never has there been such activity in the cheese markets of the United States and England at such general satisfactory and remunerative prices as for this season. Never was the make or export ever so large, or the prices and consumption so good. That of England has been enormous, and the course of that market has disappointed the hopes of the most sanguine, both dealers and shippers, ruling 2 to 3 cents per lb above the prices of the same time last year, instead of going lower as many predicted. Early in the season new elements caused an enormous increase of consumption in England, and are by no means temporary. The greatest is the improved condition of laboring people in the manufacturing districts in Great Britain, who are for the first time living on good food, with plenty of it. Their wages have been advanced with nearly every advance in the price of manufactured goods, which, in nearly all branches, have experienced a wonderful activity and rapid advance."

STOCKS.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was marked by depression and a lower range of values, the decline in some cases being decided. Erie was again the feature, and at times dealings in that stock were unusually large. The opening sales were at 49½, but there was a sudden and sharp decline from this point, which was not checked until 46¼ was touched. Afterwards there was a rally to 46½, succeeded by reaction to 46⅛. The decline here, to-day, was brought about by the heavy fall at London. One report stated that the new syndicate at London had been filled up; and another that Bischoffsheim was bearing the stock there. It was also rumored that some parties having European orders yesterday, bought largely on their own account, and sold out to-day, being frightened by the sudden and sharp turn in the market from buoyancy to depression. Drews brokers, were heavy sellers during the morning, and other parties poured out stock. Rumor was afloat that the earnings of the company for the third week in August show a decrease of $95,000, which assisted the decline. Panama advanced from 130½ to 133, and afterwards declined to 132. The balance of the share list declined from ¼ to ½ per cent, and a considerable amount of stocks was sold out on stop orders. There was rather more activity in the general market.

MONEY

was active at one time during the afternoon, and loans were made at 7 per cent. The closing rates were 4 to 5 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

weaker at the close, when prime 60 days' were quoted at 108¾ for actual business.

GOLD

was weak in the morning, and declined from 113⅜ to 113¼, but in the afternoon rallied to 113½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

opened dull and lower, but closed steady at [illegible]; Union Pacific firsts, 88@88¼; land grants, 80@81; incomes, 85½@86½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Fair inquiry for flour. Low grades of spring extras less freely offered and steadier. Choice Minnesota steady and freely offered. New flours steady and more salable. At the close the market was firmer for shipping grades, which are scarce and in better request. Choice old family was more salable and firmer, under limited arrivals. Holders of wheat evince more firmness, the demand at the opening was light for both spring and new winter. The latter was soft and generally unfit for shipment. The market closed better for choice spring. This is scarce, and wanted to fill up. Winter stronger.

PROVISIONS.

Pork fairly active, but less firm at the close, and with less speculative inquiry. For future delivery there is a moderate inquiry. Sales of 5,000 barrels mess, last night, at $14 50, and 1,000 barrels, buyer September, at $14 50. Cut meats heavy and dull. Bacon quiet, but firm. Lard quiet, but firm.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Receipts at all ports for week	3,871
Same time last year	8,012
Total for year	2,706,386
Last year	3,792,371
Exports, for week	4,184
Same time last year	14,932
Total for year	1,959,705
Last year	3,071,151
Stock at all United States ports	64,229
Last year	128,883
All the interior towns	6,216
Last year	18,086
At Liverpool	928,000
Last year	804,000
American afloat for Great Britain	19,000
Last year	54,000

FOREIGN.

Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Royal Mail steamship from Capetown has arrived at Southampton. The news from the diamond fields is very favorable. Large numbers of the precious stones continue to be found.

The Russian fleet, bearing the Grand Duke Alexis, had arrived at Capetown, *en route* from Rio de Janeiro for the East Indies. Alexis was warmly welcomed by the residents, and expressed his pleasure at his reception.

Several persons … have been …

Japan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A letter from Hiogo, Japan, states that Consul Turner had his leg broken by a party of drunken Japanese, who attacked him and Consul Sheppard, at Kiote.

South America.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Buenos Ayres advices, via Panama, state that recent floods inundated a large quantity of territory around Rio Janeiro and Para, and both these cities suffered severely. At Para, the walls of several business houses were undermined. One large house floated away, two fell, and two bridges at Estado Braganza were washed away. On the night of the 8th July the whole front of the Matriz Church fell. The banks of the River Dimis giving way, inundated some 80 houses. Many animals were drowned, the people escaping in boats and in rafts. All the country around Para was flooded, but the waters were believed to be abating. It is stated also that the River Amazon has overflowed, flooding thousands of miles of country, but the mails were not received. There was much privation and suffering at Para and Rio from the effects of the flood.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The American fleet, now lying in the Thames, will visit the Scottish ports. The Wachusett has sailed for Christiana.

In the case of the Queen versus Charles W. Felt, editor of the *English-American*, for libel against Mr. Desesta, judgment was rendered against the defendant, but sentence was suspended.

The *Lancet*, a well-known British medical journal, praises the hygienic arrangement of the American fleet.

LONDON, Aug 24—5 a. m.—Great excitement exists in Drogheda. An outbreak is momentarily feared there. The military are confined to their barracks. Quiet continues in Belfast. The Mayor has ordered that all public-houses remain closed until Tuesday.

The value of property destroyed by the mob is estimated at £30,000.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—French merchants are clamoring for favorable action by their Government upon the proposed postal convention between France and the United States, concerning which Minister Washburne recently had interviews with President Thiers at Trouville.

Efforts will be made to raise and repair the steamship Panama, which sank near Santander, Spain, while on her voyage from St. Nazaire for Aspinwall.

The United States steamer Shenandoah lighted off Trouville this afternoon, and as she passed she fired a salute of 21 guns in honor of President Thiers. The salute was returned by Fort Coligny. The Shenandoah subsequently entered the harbor of Havre, and came to anchor.

The works now being erected by the German troops occupying Belfort and Verdun, are not fortifications, as has been stated, but merely winter quarters.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 23.—The Board of Arbitration met at noon. Mr. Staempfli, the Swiss Arbitrator, was desirous that an adjournment should be had until Tuesday next, on account of a grand musical festival, to which the gentlemen connected with the Tribunal had been invited, and at which 20,000 persons are expected to be present, but Sir Roundell Palmer urged a pressure of business and the necessity of diligence on the part of the Board, and it was agreed to adjourn only until Monday. The sitting to-day closed at 3 p. m. It is probable that the work of the Board will be completed before the 15th of September.

A brilliant soiree was given at the hotel of J. Bancroft Davis to-night. All the principal local authorities were invited. The hotel and other buildings were illuminated.

GENEVA, Aug. 23.—The report which has gained currency that the Board of Arbitration has awarded a lump sum of four millions sterling damages to the United States, is pronounced premature. The strictest secrecy will be maintained until a decision of the Board is officially promulgated.

MORE ABOUT CORNERS.

Meeting of John B. Lyon's Creditors Yesterday Afternoon.

Mr. L. Determines to Sign His Margin Checks To-Day.

Discovery of a Gigantic Corner on Pork.

Sharp Practice Indulged in by a Chicagoan.

The excitement on 'Change yesterday was entirely wanting so far as reference to the wheat corner was concerned. Whatever there might be of interest in it was, or appeared to be, confined to those only who were waiting to see what John B. Lyon would do. The three days of grace allowed by the rules of the Board in which margin checks were to be indorsed, had passed by, and Mr. Lyon had steadily refused to indorse or admit the legality of the claims against him. The firms especially interested in the question came together informally yesterday afternoon, in the Board of Directors' room, and talked the matter over very freely and warmly. No definite action was taken by them, but every one expressed his determination to try what hold the Courts may show him to have upon Mr. Lyon. It is, probable, therefore, that another meeting will be held for the purpose of taking some concerted action in the matter.

JOHN B. LYON & CO.

Mr. Lyon had intended to say something which would astonish the gaping public, and casually dropped hints round in quarters where newspaper reporters were likely to stumble on them. Mr. Lyons' partner, Mr. Bryne, and his co-cornerer, Mr. Chisholm, of Montreal, were therefore interviewed, for the purpose of discovering what this terrible revelation might be, Mr. Lyon then being invisible. This interview was successful in obtaining from Mr. Bryne the information that the statement that J. B. Lyon & Co. were "in with Hugh Maher" in his corn exploits, contained not a syllable of truth. Not that the firm cared anything about it, but the speaker wanted to have justice done. The firm, Mr. Bryne proceeded to state, were acting upon legal advice, and their legal adviser had warned them to indorse not one of the margin checks; that in any case no such indorsement on the part of John B Lyon was necessary, and that the indorsement of the Treasurer of the Board was sufficient.

Later in the day Mr. Lyon was briefly interviewed on the subject. With less circumlocution than great men sometimes delight to indulge in, Mr. Lyon gracefully regarded the statement that he was "in with" Hugh Maher as a falsehood in a condition of perennial torment, and that Maher owed him at the time of the fire 25,000 bushels of corn!

MR. LYON CHANGES HIS MIND.

This determination was arrived at about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Since then, Mr. Lyon once more conversed with his legal advisers on the situation, explaining to them more fully the nature of a margin check. The conference has resulted in a change of base entirely, and Mr. Lyon intends to-day to sign these checks and make what settlement he can. He admits that he has lived by the sword, and expects, eventually, to perish by the sword; and, though he has given the "boys" a hard pinch now and then, he is prepared to take his turn and come squarely to the scratch when fortune buffets him. This was his statement at a late hour last evening. What it will result in remains to be seen.

A CORNER ON PORK.

It is well known to our commercial readers and to many others who do not habitually read the commercial column, that the corner in wheat just collapsed is not the only one that legitimate produce operators have had to contend with during the present year. There is an operation in pork, pending for two months past, which, although the firm that is conducting it persists in asserting is not a corner, is yet believed to be a corner of the most gigantic proportions by every one who is conversant with the facts in the case. And just as the corner in wheat drew out large supplies of grain, not only from country stations, but from our would-be-rival, the City of Milwaukee, just so has the pork corner drawn large quantities of provisions from all the other principal packing points of the West to this city. Cincinnati has come to our relief nobly, volunteering to send us her whole stock of some 35,000 barrels of pork, and Milwaukee has already sent us nearly the whole of her 10,000 barrels, while St. Louis and Louisville have also contributed liberally, as well as many other minor packing points in the Mississippi Valley.

SHARP PRACTICE.

The pork corner has developed sharp practice on the part of a person not engaged in engineering it. The sharp trick has been played by a Chicago operator upon a Cincinnati firm, the facts of which were brought to light yesterday. According to the statements made of the case, it seems that the firm of J. S. Keck & Co., of Cincinnati, sold, last week, a lot of 1,600 barrels of pork at $13.50 per barrel, delivered in Cincinnati, to one Brooks Johnson, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and pretty well known as an operator here. Keck & Co. would seem to have been rather suspicious about receiving pay for the pork if shipped to Mr. Johnson, and therefore arranged that it should be sent to R. B. Murphy & Co., of this city. A brother of Johnson, residing in Cincinnati, is alleged to have proceeded to the railroad depot there and told the clerks that the pork belonged to his brother in Chicago, and upon his representations the pork was consigned to Brooks Johnson, instead of R. B. Murphy & Co. It arrived here in due time, and was placed in the warehouse of Horne & Co. The proprietor of the warehouse issued a receipt for the pork to Mr. Johnson, while the manifest that came from Cincinnati, was addressed to R. B. Murphy & Co., who waited long and vainly in the hope of seeing the pork referred to in the letter of advice received by them.

WHERE THE GAZELLE CAME IN.

Mr. Johnson sold the pork to another dealer, and that dealer sold it to the firm of W. Young & Co., who are running the corner here. Mr. Young paid the money, and supposed that the pork was his property. He was greatly surprised, therefore, day before yesterday, to find an attachment issued against him for the pork by the late Cincinnati owners. … He caused to be issued a writ of replevin, by virtue of which he re-obtained possession of the pork, after giving the usual bonds. Mr. Young claims that the pork is his beyond a doubt, as he bought and paid for it, and Johnson was not acting as agent for the Cincinnati owners, but had bought it, and was therefore the only person to whom they can look for the payment of the debt.

… and admitted that they were in fault in not consigning the pork to R. B. Murphy & Co. as directed, but they requested Keck & Co. to use their best diligence in the effort to re-obtain possession of it before falling back upon the Railroad Company for payment, and it is understood that they paid the expenses of two gentlemen to come to Chicago and investigate. These gentlemen arrived here day before yesterday. They interviewed Brooks Johnson, when he represented that he would be willing to pay for the pork, if they would allow a bill for inspecting and opening the barrels and other work, which some people call repacking, which was necessary to make the pork pass, according to the Chicago standard of inspection. They agreed that such a deduction should be made from the bill, whereupon Johnson put the expense of the operation at the modest sum of $800, or 50 cents a barrel. They consented to what they considered to be an extravagant demand, but were then met by another refusal. It seems that Johnson's brother was called upon by the Cincinnati Board of Trade to give some reason for being guilty of the conduct already referred to, and was supposed to be in imminent danger of expulsion. Brooks Johnson referred to this, and wanted to impose as another condition of his payment, that the gentlemen should remit the prosecution of his brother in Cincinnati. They stated that they could not do this, as they were not parties to the prosecution, the action there having been taken by the Railroad Company, whereupon Johnson refused to pay them any amount, and they left in disgust.

PERSONAL.

It may be added that this Brooks Johnson is the gentleman who, a few weeks ago, talked about procuring an injunction on the Board of Trade forbidding it to transact business until he should be restored to membership, he having been suspended for a refusal to comply with a regulation of the Board.

WORK FOR THE BOYS.

Cucumber Pickers Wanted at Crystal Lake—Board and $8 or $12 a Month.

Since the vacation in the schools there has been an unusually large number of boys applying to us for work, for whom there has been no demand. It is but a small share that boys are able to contribute to the work of rebuilding the city. During the past three weeks we have sent about fifty boys to Crystal Lake to pick tomatoes and cucumbers. So far as we know, they are pleased with their new homes and the work. They are distributed on farms in numbers from three to eight or ten, and are boarded, washed for, and cared for, by the party receiving their services. Wages are from $8 to $12 per month, according to age and ability. There is in this healthy locality still an additional demand for boys or girls from 12 to 18 years of age. The work will last until the vines are killed by frost. Are there not hundreds of families in the city whose condition would be bettered by sending their children to the country without increased hazard to their morals or health? Whoever wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to procure work will be accompanied by us on Tuesday next to Crystal Lake, where suitable homes and employment will be provided.

J. M. HITCHCOCK,
Superintendent Relief Employment Bureau, Court House Square.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Variety of New Suits—Termination of a Suit for Right of Way—Appeal from One of Scully's Fines.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Mathias Fehlman has produced his bill in Court against E. Richards and his relatives, praying for a re-conveyance of Lots 3 and 4, of Block L. Palestine. It is alleged that, for the purpose of security, complainant gave an absolute deed, which he alleges was but in the nature of a mortgage.

Frederick W. Forch prays for the ascertainment and enforcement of a mechanics' lien against Henry Kreber and others, on … of Lot 11, Block 38, Canal Trustees' subdivision of the north-west half of Section … Anne F. Bell, … the widow of Benjamin F. Bell, … in the East 25 feet of Lot 11, Block 1, School Section Addition.

John and William B. Gould, sue the Lamar Insurance Company of Chicago, in assumpsit, demanding $3,000.

The Union Lumber Company, instituted like action against Nicholas Strasser, also demanding $4,000.

The Republic Insurance Company of Chicago sued Isaac E. Leonard in like form of action, demanding $3,000.

William Fritts brought assumpsit against Charles E. Spindler, placing his demand at $1,500.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The matter of the condemnation of the right of way pressed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, which has occupied Judge Farwell and a jury for a week, came to a termination yesterday, excepting as to one case. All the parties whose property interests were involved, save one, have compromised the claims, and as to them, suits were dismissed. There remained to be tried at the next term, however, the claim of Theodore Thompson.

A fine of $50 was lately imposed upon the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, under the name of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, by Justice Scully. From this judgment an appeal was, yesterday, taken by the Company.

Thomas J. Richman commenced an action of assumpsit against James McNair, demanding $5,000.

REVOLUTIONS IN TRADE.

Impossible Things Which Chicago Has Accomplished.

How She Has Wrested the Business Supremacy from Former Rivals.

Why Our Merchants are Able to Bring the Trade Here.

The increase of Chicago trade in any department is always a matter of vital interest to her business men and their customers. Ours is a city of marked revolutions in trade; a city whose history has been a succession of surprises and defeats for her rivals, and for herself an aggregation of commercial triumphs almost without parallel. When the future historian shall be called upon to account for Chicago's extraordinary growth and progress, he will measurably fail in his duty if he does not ascribe it largely to the broad public spirit which animates her merchants and business men, as well as to their superior energy, pluck, shrewdness and business capacity. It is they who have compelled to their control branch after branch of trade and industry for which Chicago had been popularly supposed to be disqualified. This has been especially true of manufactures of various kinds, which have been persistently and firmly fostered until they have now loomed up into mammoth proportions. The wholesale clothing trade is an instance of what may be accomplished by capital and labor skilfully employed. Scarcely more than a decade has elapsed since Cincinnati, for the South and Southwest, and St. Louis, for the West and Northwest, held and controlled the great bulk of the wholesale clothing trade. Now mark the change. Chicago to-day contains a score or more of the heaviest clothing houses in America, several of them doing a business of a million dollars and upwards each per year, all maintaining direct connections with foreign and domestic manufacturers of cloth, and thus able to compete successfully with Boston and New York, while Cincinnati and St. Louis have been distanced in the race.

To a still more remarkable extent this has been true of the boot and shoe trade. One's fingers are numerous enough to count the years ago when Chicago sent her hides and tanned leather to the East, and received them back in the shape of boots and shoes of very doubtful integrity. They looked well, were nicely finished, but there ended their desirable qualities. They didn't wear well. The farmer sallied forth in a new pair of stogas before the sun was up, only to find that, under the demoralizing influence of the moist meadow-grass and the damp unpleasant barn-yard, the boots manifested evidences of weakness. The counters caved in, the uppers and the water were on intimate terms, small bits of detached leather began to emerge from the heel, and the boots, in fact, were not all his fancy painted them. The Eastern-made boot was not a success. It might be the fault of the climate; possibly the rough and uncultivated Western foot was to blame. At all events, the fact remained that there was a fine opening for some other boot.

Out of this vacuum sprang "The Chicago Boot," a name which has grown into a grand trademark, a household word among the Western farmers and laboring men. Why should not Chicago make and sell a boot? So asked themselves certain shrewd, far-sighted men among us, and answered the interrogation in this wise: We ship a large number of cattle, and handle more hides in Chicago than in any place in America. Our facilities for tanning are equal to those of any other locality. Then why pay freight on the leather to Boston, and back again to Chicago in boots and shoes? Why not make up the leather in Chicago, and thus save the double freight? So the thing began, and from its beginning increased until "The Chicago Boot" is as widely known, and held to be as indispensable throughout the West as the great city from which it proceeds and takes its name. Our farmers and laborers will have none other, because they have learned that none other is so durable and economical. The Eastern boot is made largely by machinery; the Chicago article almost wholly by hand work. It is the practice of the Boston manufacturer to split his leather into two or three thicknesses, gloss it over, dress it down smoothly, and make it up into foot wear, which is sadly productive of vain regrets and misplaced confidence; while into the Chicago boot goes the whole hide. Down East they work in Spanish or South American leather plentifully, and are not above pegging the soles and sewing the side seams by machinery, so that the pegs drop out and the seams rip from end to end when a stitch starts; the Chicago boot is wholly composed of the best Western leather, and is pegged and sided by hand. Occasionally, Boston sends to Chicago for a few tons of leather, which she makes go a long ways, such is the perfection to which her meanness and ingenuity have been brought; not infrequently there is found in the Western market an Eastern boot sold and represented to be the Chicago boot. The purchaser and wearer discovers the fraud unfailingly, and the result is that jobbers and country merchants require on each boot sent out by Chicago manufacturers, a … warrantee that it is a … fair trial, … lumber, grain, and provisions, … now Chicago is getting the benefit of the extensive manufacture of boots and shoes in the State Penitentiary at Joliet, where the contractors, Selz & Co., of Nos. 80 and 82 Wabash avenue, Chicago, are now employing the daily labor of 215 convicts, and will employ 350 as soon as the new workshop is completed. They are now turning out 50 cases, or 600 pairs of "Chicago boots" per day—that is to say, boots made after the pattern of the Chicago boot, and fully up to its high standard of excellence. The work is done entirely by hand, the convicts being divided up into "teams," each under the close personal supervision of a citizen foreman, with a citizen Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent to oversee the whole. Each "team" has a specific portion of the boot to make. One does the crimping, another the side-sewing of the legs, another the bottoming, another the treeing, another the heeling, and so on. A complete and accurate account is kept as to the manner in which each convict performs his work, the system being so perfect that a defective boot among a thousand cases can be traced back to the "team," and thence to the individual, who was responsible for the defect. Any slighting of the work, under the amended prison discipline, goes upon the record as a misdemeanor or offence on the part of the guilty workman, whose ability to shorten his term of confinement by good behavior is thereby diminished, so that there is a constant incentive of the strongest kind for each workman to do his very best. Then too, when we consider the fact that the great majority of inmates of State Prisons are men of superior mechanical skill, such as safe blowers, burglars, forgers, pickpockets, and thieves of all grades, it will be readily admitted that well-drilled convict labor is perfectly qualified to produce the best quality of boots and shoes. The contract at Joliet was taken by Selz & Co., in September, 1871, since which time they have handled their own productions exclusively, dealing directly with jobbers and the heavier retail merchants throughout the West, and thus coming into competition with the leading manufacturers of Chicago, not less in the quality of the goods than in the prices for which they can be sold. A year's successful and rapidly-increasing business is the best criterion of the soundness of their claim that the convict labor of the Penitentiary is being utilized in the production of a quality of goods worthy to go into the market as "The Chicago Boot." In so doing they accomplish two objects of great importance—viz.: they employ to advantage the labor of convicts who have heretofore been a burden and an expense to the State; and, by virtue of the cheapness of the labor, and the skilful and systematic manner in which it is handled, they are enabled to produce and sell in Chicago a better article at a cheaper rate than can possibly be afforded by Eastern manufacturers, thus conferring a vast benefit upon Chicago's wholesale trade, and largely contributing to swell the grand volume of the business of our city.

Preparing for Removal.

We shall concentrate our stores on the south-east corner of State and Washington streets about Dec. 1, and in order to reduce our present stock and prepare for removal will offer unusual inducements to all who wish to purchase anything in the line of watches, chains, diamonds, rich jewelry, sterling silver, silver plate, etc. Our goods are all new and purchasers will find this a rare opportunity. [illegible], No. 1946 State, corner Twentieth, and 209 West Madison streets.

California Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other far West points, will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, Aug 25, 1872. Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

John S. Dunham's Yeast Powder,

for purity and strength, is unequalled. Try it, and you will use no other.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Milwaukee "Meeting" a Grand Fraud.

The Track Taken Possession of by a Howling Mob.

Horses, Drivers, and Judges Driven from the Course.

Cricket, Pugilistic, and Base Ball Intelligence.

THE TURF.

DISGRACEFUL CONCLUSION OF THE MILWAUKEE "MEETING."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—The closing day of the Cold Spring meeting has been worthy of the record of the last day or two. From the first there have been suspicious circumstances developing themselves, and at last a collapse. The meeting has been what was suspected—a gigantic fraud. Some 2,000 people and 300 teams assembled to-day to see Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, or at least the latter and Jay Gould. The assemblage was more than twice as numerous as on any other day of the meeting, and prices were doubled in anticipation of a big race and good time. The weather was beautiful, and things looked promising, except to the knowing ones.

THE UNFINISHED RACE.

There remained a heat to be trotted for 2:35 purse, Ripon Boy and McMann having each taken two. From the moment Hickok took charge of Ripon, he became a strong favorite among those who knew the popularity of the driver, and assertion was openly made that no horse steered by Orrin would be suffered to loose, provided he could run fast enough. Ripon could run, and took two heats last evening. To-day he took the other in 2:29½, though if the race had been strictly a trotting contest, he would have been distanced in the first or second heat.

SUMMARY.

COLD SPRING DRIVING PARK, MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23—Purse, $1,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:35; $750 to first, $500 to second, $250 to third; mile heats, best three in five.

R. E. Reed's b. g. Ripon Boy	2	2	1	1	1
C. W. Phillips' b. g. J. D. McMann	1	1	2	3	2
J. Demass' br. g. Western Boy	3	3	3	2	3

Time—2:35; 2:33½; 2:28; 2:32; 2:29½.

A GRAND SELL.

After the above contest was settled, the judges rang the bell, and called up Goldsmith Maid and Lucy. Some little time elapsed, and the ladies were expectantly watching the barns. Finally the two mares came walking up the stretch, blanketed and led, but not harnessed. After they had been led up or down once or twice, and uncovered, George Green, one of the judges, came to the front, and stated that both mares were unable to trot,—Lucy because she had sprained a tendon in practice, and the Maid on general principles. He called a veterinary surgeon to corroborate him, and the latter did so obediently and particularly. He also added that Jay Gould and Elmo would show them a race. The yell of disgust that went up from the unwashed at this, must forever remain undescribed. Two-thirds of the people present began at once to demand their dollars back, and they persistently kept it up for some 20 minutes, until Doble, with Jay Gould, and Hickok, with Elmo, put in an appearance. Then the crowd subsided a little, and, if anything like fair play had been shown, there would have been no trouble.

THE GOULD-ELMO RACE.

The horses got the word on the second attempt, and went off at a rattling pace, which forced Gould off his feet, but he recovered in time to lead at the half. Coming down the home stretch, Gould was going moderately, but leaving Elmo away back. Doble was afraid he might shut out the latter, and almost walked the stallion under the wire, to let Elmo in. The crowd noted this manoeuvre, and a shout of rage and derision went up, that was much increased by the showing on the board, "Jay Gould, 2:29." Elmo was justly distanced, but the judges dared not to announce it, and left his name on.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

This made the crowd frantic, and they yelled and brandished their fists in no very pleasant manner. At this moment, John Turner, editor of the Manston, Wis., *Star*, came to the front of the reporters' stand, and asked for a hearing. The crowd poured down into the track, completely filling it, and composing as savage an audience as any one would care to address. Turner spoke to them briefly, mentioning the distance they had come, the character of their grievance, and closed by characterizing the performance as a wicked, outrageous swindle. The crowd by this time had become a mob, and the speaker's words made them frantic. With a leader they would have been dangerous to life and property.

SUGGESTIONS WERE VARIOUS.

One man wanted to seize the Treasurer and get back their dollars, but was prevented by the indiscriminate flight of that individual. Another man proposed eggs for the judges and officers, and the latter were rejoiced that there were no eggs at hand. Another proposed stones, and the reporters, who were situated just under the judges, were happier when no stones were found. Another cheerful individual wanted to overturn the stand, but it was negatived, and so the mob did no special harm except to fill up the track, and blaspheme everything and everybody, in the hope of getting back their money.

DOBLE AND HICKOK

did not dare to show up while the confusion was at its height, but after a little, horses the game around and attempted to score. The mob would not leave the track, and filled it full, so that trotting was impossible. At the same time they made cheerful propositions to the drivers concerning broken heads, and horses with their throats cut. A proposition was made to go over to the stables and take the mares out for a trot on their own account, but nobody would lead.

THE JUDGES

were nowhere to be seen more than for a moment at a time. Once in a while one of them would mount the stand and touch the bell, and then renewed groans from the crowd would send him down to *terra firma* instantly. The police were an invisible quantity, and of no possible use. To more effectually bar all chance of any trotting, a vast number of teams of all classes and conditions entered upon the course, and made little trots of their own, effectually keeping Doble and Hickok off. Several orators of minor importance made their way into the stand, and undertook to address the mob, but, being for the most part drunk, they were listened to only when they abused the management. An organized attempt was made by the maddened mob to

TEAR DOWN THE STAND,

but it did not succeed, and the decent class having long since left, the mob contented itself with driving the horses to their stables … and their drivers … if they attempting of getting in. … the swindle of the public was no less complete an one. Well informed horsemen say that

LUCY WAS WELL ENOUGH

at 2 o'clock, but became lame as soon as the money was not forthcoming. The citizens here are greatly enraged, and protest that the whole meeting was gotten up by a gang of outsiders, and that no blame should attach to the city. The President of the Association is out in a card to the effect that the track has been for some time under the control of one Roost, of this city, and courteously throwing all the blame on him. He does not, however, attempt to deny the swindle in any particular.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—The first race, for $500, one mile and one-eighth, was won by London; time, 2:03. The second race, for $1,200, four miles, was won by Harry Bassett; time, 8:08. Bassett beat Cadence by a length, each mile as they passed the stand, and by several lengths at three and a half miles, when Cadence gave up and Bassett won by an eighth of a mile in a canter, and pulled up short at the judges' stand in coming in. The third race, consolation purse, $500, one and three quarter miles, was won easily by Arizona. King Henry second. Time, 3:20. The steeple chase was won by Blind Tom. There will be a days racing at Long Branch in the latter part of August.

RACES AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 23.—At the races yesterday, owing to the rain, the trot for 2:29 horses was postponed till Saturday. The race for 2:24 horses was trotted in the rain, and won by Judge Fullerton in 2:32½, 2:31, 2:36. The hurdle race was won by Tammany in 3:16. American Girl, Palmer, Henry, and Nonesuch will trot to-day for a $5,000 purse.

A LETTER FROM OLD JOHN HARPER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Old John Harper has written a letter to *Wilkes' Spirit*, in which he says:

"I am about to return to my home in Kentucky, and I may never come East again. I am an old man. I have been a companion of race-horses for three score years, and every year I have lived I learned something. I, however have never learned that there was anything more reliable than a game thoroughbred horse, unless it was a game chicken, but with the latter it is its nature to fight. It has no brain other than the idea of fight unto death, but a horse is an intelligent animal. My horses always understand me, and I knew just what they asked for. I have bred and owned many good horses, any one of whom, when I trained him for a race, would just win if he could or die in the attempt. They never deceived me. Unless they met a better horse they always won. Therefore, knowing they could never deceive me, I have made them my companions, and obtained the pleasure of my life from the association. Who that has trusted any other animal, or, indeed, a human being, can say more? My horse Longfellow will never race again, because he has met with an accident that will prevent it; but not only was he the best and gamest race-horse that I ever owned; but, in my judgment, he was the best race-horse that this or any other country has known. Had he remained sound to the end of the race at Saratoga, he would have made time never dreamed of, and I not only believe, but I feel quite certain that, fit and well, he could have run four miles without whip or spur in 7:12. I know not that his competitor in the Saratoga Cup cannot do this also. I can only say that I won't believe it until he has done it. Leamington stood one season in Kentucky. He got Lynchburg, Enquirer, Lyttleton, and Longfellow, the four best horses ever bred in that State in any one season. It is not as if they were four out of a hundred, but they were the only four that ever ran of that season's get. Therefore, I say, Leamington was the best sire that we ever bred from, and the man who selected him on account of his matchless form, performances, and breeding, against English prejudices, deserves the thanks of American breeders. The gentleman who owns him makes a mistake in not keeping him in Kentucky, the home of more good, sound, and well-bred mares than any other State or country in the world. If my opinion is considered of any value, I would say to breeders, get all the well-bred, on the dam's side, daughters of Leamington you can and keep them. I believe that, crossed with the best sons of Lexington, such as Kingfisher, Harry Bassett, they will produce all the winners of the next twenty years that will not … from Longfellow, the son of Leamington. … refused to allow him, for certain reasons, to ride my horse at Long Branch. Such was not the case."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23.—Twelve thousand people attended the Hampden Park races to-day. The race for $3,000 for horses never beaten 2:31 was won by Jennie; time, 2:26, 2:24½, 2:24½. The purse of $5,000, free to all, was won easily by American Girl; Henry second, George Palmer third; time, 2:22, 2:22¼, 2:23.

PUGILISM.

O'BALDWIN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—O'Baldwin arrived in West Philadelphia this morning, accompanied by his trainer and a number of backers. He affects to consider his match with Mace not "off," and a meeting will be arranged. He proceeded to his training quarters at Haddington, where he will remain until called out of the city again professionally.

CRICKET.

THE ENGLISH AMATEUR ELEVEN.

MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—The first match of the English Gentlemen Cricketers against the Canadians commenced here yesterday, the Englishmen playing against twenty-two of the Montreal Club. The game was delayed by a violent thunder storm. The Englishmen won the toss, and at the close the score stood at 186, with three wickets down.

BASE BALL.

VARIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Actives and Lakesides will play this afternoon at the Ball Park corner State and Twenty-third streets, at 3:30 o'clock. Ladies admitted free.

The reorganized Atlinas will hold a meeting this evening at No. 13 Jefferson street.

TWICE WITHIN A WEEK.

The Revolver Drawn in a Crowded Street Car for the Second Time—It is Discharged Over the Heads of the People—Three Shots Fired—One Man Wounded—No Provocation for the Shooting—The Guilty Party Arrested.

A few evenings since a certain Bridgeport gentleman, accompanied by a lady, entered a State street car. The seats were all occupied, and the greater portion of the standing-room had been levied upon. After waiting a little while to see if some person would not vacate his seat and offer it to the lady, the Bridgeport gentleman, finding that none of the occupants were so disposed, looked around for the purpose of singling out some one whom the power of his muscle would induce to stand up. His eye fell upon an inoffensive colored man sitting near him. He asked the colored man to stand up and give the woman his seat. Colored man refused, whereupon the Bridgeport gentleman produced a revolver and blazed away indiscriminately. Fortunately no one was hurt. This exciting occurrence has served to show those who feel like boring holes in their enemies that the open street is not the proper scene for an encounter, if they wish to create a sensation. The street car presents a great many more advantages in the way of getting up excitement, for, if the target is missed, the chances are that the shot will tell with startling effect somewhere else. It would seem that the pistol carrying portion of the community is beginning to understand the philosophy of this new method of making a name. About 11 o'clock, last night, a Cottage Grove avenue car was the scene of another shooting affray, which, it is said, will not result fatally. The car was crowded when it reached the corner of Twenty-second and State streets. At that point, a short, thick-set man, wearing a black moustache, entered the vehicle, and elbowed his way, as best he could, through the car, until he reached the front door, which was open. He produced some money from his pocket, and handed it to the driver. By this time the car had reached Chapin & Gore's liquor store. The driver unhooked his box of change from the railing of the car, and turned toward the light to select the proper package to give the man. He was in the act of handing it to him when a shot was fired through the door from about the centre of the car. The ball grazed the driver's head, and caused him to drop his box of change and jump from the platform. The man who had given him the money turned his head toward the interior of the car immediately after the shot was fired. He had no sooner done so than two additional shots were discharged over the heads of the people toward the door at which he was standing. Both took effect, one going through the back part of his neck without injuring the bones, and the other grazing the right side of his head, inflicting a painful scalp wound. By this time the car was a scene of terrible excitement. Men shouted for assistance, women screamed and fainted, and several of them jumped out of the side windows. The vehicle was soon surrounded by about 500 people, among whom the most impossible stories spread like wild-fire. There were only two persons who seemed to be altogether unaffected by excitement. One was the man who fired the revolver, and the other was the man who was shot. The former, a tall, black-whiskered individual, wearing a long white linen duster, remained in … the former occupants of which were … to give him his own way in everything. The wounded man lay, or rather sat, on the floor of the car near where he had been standing, and busied himself in stopping with his handkerchief the blood which flowed from his wounded neck. When the officers arrived on the scene they entered the car, and inquired for the man who had fired the revolver. "Here he is!" said the black-whiskered, white-coated person, calmly. The officers asked him why he had shot, but he refused to give any reason, and by his answers left the impression upon their minds that he had no cause whatever for doing violence. He did not deny that it was at the wounded man he aimed. The latter individual looked as pleasant as any man in his position possibly could, and stated that he was at a loss to know why he could have been made a target of. He gave his name as Alfred Weston, of No. 50 Douglas place. After his wounds were dressed by a doctor, who pronounced them slight, he was taken home. The other man was brought to the Twenty-second Street Station and locked up on the charge of having committed an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. He said his name was Isaac Woodward, but refused to give any further information concerning himself. The case is a most mysterious one, and will tax Justice Banyon's ingenuity to explain it. There is more in it than the outward appearance of the principals shows.

New Freight Rates.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—At a meeting of General Freight Agents of Western railways, held at the Boody House, in this city, to-day, it was decided … Sept 1, … following points to … Altamont, 65; Arcola, 65; Ashley, 75; Bloomington, 65; Belleville, 65; Burlington, 65; Beardstown, 65; Cincinnati, 47½; Crawfordsville, 55; Colfax, 55; Chicago, 60; Cairo, 85; Champaign, 65; Camp Point, 65; Carthage, 65; Clayton, Ill., 65; Decatur, Ill., 65; Danville, 55; Englewood, 70; Evansville, 65; Edwardsville, 65; Effingham, 65; El Paso, 61; Fort Wayne, 45; Flora, 65; Farmer City, 65; Ferrys, 65; Gibson City, 65; Gilman, 65; Hannibal, 70; Indianapolis, 50; Jeffersonville, 65; Jacksonville, 65; Keokuk, 65; Lanesville, 65; Lafayette, 50; Logansport, 50; Louisiana, 70; Madison, 55; Mattoon, 65; Mt. Pulaski 65; Odin, 65; Pana, 65; Peru, 65; Peoria, 65; Pekin, 65; Paxton, 65; Quincy, 65; Shawneetown, 65; Sandoval, 65; Springfield, 65; St. Louis, 65; Toledo, 42; Tolono, 65; Terre Haute, 57; Taylorville 65; Urbana, 65; Vincennes, 58; Virginia, 65; Vandalia, 65.

An Indian Talk.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 23.—A special correspondent of the Salt Lake *Herald* to-morrow will state the following as the complaints of the Indian council to-day with General Morrow and party. First, the failure on the part of the Government to fulfil the promises made the Indians. Second, the title to the country, though much has been said by the Government. Third, the supplies furnished in goods and rations are insufficient, and there is no place at the agencies where they can trade peltry for supplies. We want a good man as trader, large supplies of goods; also a good man as Agent. General Morrow's talk seems to have been a most happy effort, resulting in an agreement that the Indians at the White River and Uintah Agencies will not again leave the reserve during the present year without permission.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—7 p. m.—Diminishing pressure in southerly and southeasterly winds, increasing cloudiness, and probably areas of rain from Missouri to Lakes Michigan and Superior. Light to fresh variable winds and generally clear weather over the Middle and New England States. Generally clear weather for the interior Southern States, east of the Mississippi, but partly cloudy weather, with possibly areas of rain along the coast, especially along the South Atlantic.

The Price of Coal.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug 23.—The owners of collieries in the region of the Reading railroad have adopted a basis of agreement for the trade in the shape of resolutions providing for a Committee of five representatives of the Anthracite Board of Trade to fix the prices of coal on the day following each Scranton sale. The sale takes place on the last Wednesday of each month. No one is allowed to sell below the price fixed, but sellers may go above them as much as they see fit.

Suicide.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.—A young woman of bad character, who went by the name of Lizzie Smith committed suicide by shooting, this evening, at the Alhambra restaurant. Jealousy is the supposed cause. She came here a short time ago from Maumee City, Ohio.

Stoves.

Dealers in stoves should call at the new salesroom of Tibbals, Shirk & Whitehead, at No. 143 and 145 East Lake, between LaSalle and Clark streets, and examine their extensive assortment of stoves, or send for their new illustrated catalogue. This firm owns large stove works in Erie, Pa., and are securing a large trade by selling stoves at manufacturers' prices. They have a large stock of the American Base Burner stoves.

Hamlin, Hale & Co.

Messrs. Hamlin, Hale & Co. have removed their wholesale business to their new building, on the corner of Franklin and Madison streets, of which mention has been frequently made. Though constructed of brick, it ranks among the most imposing in the city, and reflects great credit on the architects. It was built in ninety days, and built well.

New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

Greeley and Brown in the West Division.

Organization of a Thirteenth Ward Campaign Club.

Call for a Meeting of the Sixth Ward Liberals.

The Liberals of the Thirteenth Ward met yesterday evening in the Garman Gardens, on Madison street, near Western avenue, Mr. Hilder presiding. After the large audience had listened to some inspiring music by the Quartette—"Where there is a will there is a way," etc.—the Chairman stated it was an adjourned meeting to hear a report of a committee appointed on permanent organization.

Carter H. Harrison, Esq., was called for, and gave them some of the reasons which had induced him to support Greeley. The world looked on America as an example of popular Government. Some hoped, and others feared. On Americans depended the solution of that question. Abraham Lincoln had said it was a Government of the people, by the people, for the people. It sprang from the people at the beginning. In the eye of the law the street-cleaner was as great a power as the wealthiest capitalist. The cobbler, by his ballot, was the peer of the banker. The Government was for all, and for no privileged class. It was to make laws for the greatest good of the greatest number. No one wanted it should cease to be such a Government. To preserve it depended on them all, and their least acts were in that respect important. All had their influences, and in a few weeks each one had the important duty of casting a ballot which might have infinite consequences. They must decide whether they would vote to continue the Government. One vote might turn Illinois for Greeley or Grant, and on that the welfare of the country might depend. Many thought the country would prosper any way, but there was no election that might not decide the welfare of the nation. No nation stood still; it advanced or retrograded—ours was either going onward or backward. Which, it was for them to decide. Governor Oglesby said what the Administration had done, it would do—it would not change. He said it had destroyed slavery. Admit it. Who were the Republicans who did it? In Massachusetts they were Sumner and Banks, now Liberals. Of the present Republican leaders there was Butler, who voted for Davis at Charleston, the man who, a few years before, had said he hoped to see the Ohio rolling between two mighty republics. In New York, Greeley and Fenton had led the Republicans. Now Conkling led them; and in Pennsylvania, Mr. Cameron. In Ohio S. P. Chase was a Liberal. So was Trumbull in Illinois, and against him was Logan, a Secessionist at the beginning of the war. Such men were now guiding Grant. Those who made the party were now Liberals. They saved the Union, said Oglesby. Seven years ago Grant said the Southern people were reconciled, and all they wanted was to be let alone. Four years ago, he said those memorable words "Let us have peace." But he had given a stone instead of bread. He now asked the servile Senate to allow him to establish a bayonet law. He had given so little peace that he feared the people could not control their elections. He wanted a supervisor of elections in every village. The Senate gave it, but the House refused; after the meeting at Cincinnati, however. After the South had been devastated by war, he put upon the people a carpet-bag rule, which had increased their debt fifteen fold. He could suspend the *habeas corpus* writ, and deprived the people there of all their liberties. Deprived of that, there was no bar against the exercise of tyrannical power. Men were arrested, tried, and carried North, to pine in New York dungeons. He had tried his best to prevent this being a Government of the people, for he had made it a personal Government. The States had their rights, but the Administration had violated them, and Oglesby said they intended to do it again. Mr. Storrs said that the next campaign the Republicans would put a plank in their platform to abolish all State lines, and have a grand central Government at Washington, and a President who had full military as well as civil power. That he said at Springfield, and the negroes applauded. Storrs looked forward to the time when this country would become an Empire. They might think it idle talk, but such things were carried out gradually. The seeds of such plans were now being sowed. The example of France showed how men could lose the freedom they had gained. They did not lose their liberties in a night. The progress of despotism had been gradual, quiet, but certain. Here, too, the seeds of corruption were being sown, and the harvest would be reaped in time, and President become synonymous with Emperor. It was for the people to stay the stealthy progress of that revolution. By voting, they could in the fall, for Greeley and Brown, they could do it, and would have a Government not made up of partisans, for Greeley would get around him a Cabinet of good and pure men. They said Greeley could not govern; but contrast him with Grant. He had worked his way up unaided. He had made mistakes, but so would every man who wrote down his opinions day by day. He was now the leading journalist in America. Grant was educated, at an admirable school, by the Government. He was a Captain at 45, and was then promoted to be clerk in a tannery. He came from there, knowing and caring nothing of civil government; and yet, when he was elected President, he said he took his place without fear. A man who, in forty years, had only got to be a tanner, might be a very honest man, but he was not fitted to be Judge or President. He had no fear, since he felt the Presidency was merely a place where he could have a good time, and he had had it. He had had his carriages and his horses. He had no conception of his real position. He did not understand civil liberty, or he would not have packed the Supreme Court Bench to make decisions to suit. The speaker also referred to the case of Judge Wilson, in Utah, which showed how little idea he had of the true position of the Judiciary. Educated a soldier, he knew nothing of civil Government. Because he had been a successful soldier, he thought he knew everything—even in relation to civil matters. The speaker then referred to his first appointments of A. T. Stewart and others who had given him presents, his attempt to secure the repeal of the law disqualifying Stewart, etc. No man who understood civil matters would have made any such attempt. He thought he had shown reasons enough for supporting Greeley. He and others did it, not because they were soreheads, but because they wanted to preserve civil freedom.

The Quartette Club then sang again.

The Committee on Organization then reported as follows:

President—F. F. Hilder.
Vice Presidents—C. H. Harrison, S. S. Gardner, Henry Sherwood, M. C. Clancy, Francis Leffner, J. R. Dewey, S. D. Baldwin.
Secretaries—M. Polachek, Austin Doyle.
Treasurer—J. H. Peck.

The President then spoke briefly to the effect that … would have a tough fight, and they …

… party, who are friendly to the election of Greeley and Koerner, to meet at Burlington Hall, corner of Sixteenth and State streets, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, Aug. 26, to organize a Greeley and Koerner Club. Good speakers will be present to address the meeting.

Thos. Hoyne	P. Egan
B. F. Hutchinson	M. Evans
General A. C. McClurg	Martin Crowe
James Otis	August W. Harr
S. J. Hayes	Joseph Spiegel
Wm. M. Tureman	R. J. More
Wm. H. Goodnow	Max H. Eisstein
S. F. Comstock	F. M. Dumond
A. B. McChesney	J. D. Woodward
A. L. McChesney	Chas. Kern
E. L. Brand	E. Moore, Jr.
James McKindley	Chas. B. Ayres
James John	Peter McDonnell
H. Lebenstein	F. J. Lawrence
Peter Wolf	Van B. Powers
M. Wolf	M. H. Francis
W. H. Fuller	J. E. Hardenburgh
W. B. Farwell	George Pohlgieser
John Maxwell	J. V. Smith
Dr. J. A. Hahn	Charles Youngman
A. Hart	Charles Degenhardt
A. Hub	A. Rohrback
T. Gaden	Charles Steinert
O. T. Hutchins	Henry Friedberg
M. O'Brien	Engelbert Rossier
H. V. S. Brooks	George Braun
G. W. Brandt	Carl Miseld
J. Mahoney	Morris Berg
G. Steiner	S. Soleman
H. L. Gaiser	R. Brunneman
F. A. Munroe	A. Rosenfeld
William Olcott	T. Fisher
H. S. Everhart	D. S. Breyl
Robert Ellis	G. W. Ackerman
A. Fuller	C. Moninger
John Lissner	W. R. Hoffman
O. Bauer	J. Irwin
G. H. Bachelder	J. W. Heal
Chas. M. Harvey	Isaac Wolf
E. L. Jansen	— Rosenthal
G. Doebue	F. C. A. Enhalter
Patrick Kerwin	George Molton
M. H. Reissenweber	Wm. Goldie
Robert Steinmeier	Edward Quinlan
Emanuel Cohen	P. T. Turnley
John Kruger	E. B. Troost
Louis Oppenheimer	T. C. Sparr
Henry Schroeder	C. McCumber
W. Werner	Peter Shimp
Charles Eggeling	Jacob Rein
G. H. White	M. Reis
J. C. Bryan	P. Walter
R. H. Norton	

FOURTEENTH WARD.

All friends of the Liberal cause are requested to assemble at Tammany Hall, corner of Lincoln and West Indiana streets, this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Koerner Club of the Fourteenth Ward. Prominent speakers will be present.

There will be a meeting of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Fourteenth Ward at the German school-house, No. 757 Fulton street, this evening, for the purpose of organizing for the campaign.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Death of the Oldest Resident.

Mr. Archibald Clybourn has resigned the position he has long held as the oldest settler in Chicago, and has gone to his rest. For four years he has been confined to his house, a confirmed invalid, suffering from rheumatism and general debility. A few days ago he was taken with congestive chills, and sank rapidly. Death ensued yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. His last moments were peaceful, and he was conscious till he died, crowned with honors of three score years of good deeds. Mr. Clybourn was born in Giles County, Va., and came West to Fort Dearborn in 1818. He did not remain long, but again returned in 1823. Since he then took up his residence here, he remained until the day of his death. Indians troubled the Government in those days, and during the active measures taken against them Mr. Clybourn furnished cattle to the Government. He subsequently engaged in the business of slaughtering cattle, in which business he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Four years ago he was victimized by inflammatory rheumatism, since which time he has been nearly helpless. He was a man of the most thorough integrity, and, though a good business man, has left his family only comfortably well off. Where he made hundreds he might have made thousands of dollars; but whenever a doubt of the uprightness of a transaction occurred, he was satisfied to avoid any share in it. He was a firm believer in the future greatness of Chicago, and had no doubt that his children would live to see it take rank among the foremost cities of the world.

The Suspected Pawnbrokers.

The South Side pawnbrokers, charged with having received stolen property, knowing it to be such, were examined before Justice Banyon yesterday forenoon. The testimony of Otto Moeyling and Henry Schaaze, the boys who took the property from Kronberg & Co., jewelers, and pawned it, was taken. It showed that the accused, with the exception of C. H. Livingstone (whose right name is said to be Mayl), had no knowledge of the boys' character, or how they came into possession of the jewelry. The articles pawned with them were of trifling value, and fair prices had been paid for them. In the case of Livingstone, however, it was shown that several costly watches, chains, rings, &c., had come into his possession through Moeyling and Schaaze; that he was perfectly well aware of the crimes which they committed, and that he used every artifice to induce them to deposit their stealings with him. He was held for trial in bail of $4,000, and the others were discharged. The boys were sent before the Criminal Court under bonds of $500 each. Dimond and Lichtenstadt, the West Side pawnbrokers who are implicated in the same case, were arraigned before Justice Scully yesterday. The trial was postponed until the 31st, and the prisoners placed under bonds of $1,000 each.

The Farmer City Excursionists.

The Farmer City, Ill., excursionists arrived in this city at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They should have reached here at 9 in the morning, but an accident at Danforth, four miles north of Gilman, on the Illinois Central Railroad, delayed them five hours. An over-worked engineer of a freight train had gone to sleep, and, consequently, did not see a broken rail. The whole train, consisting of about twenty-five cars, ran off the track, and were all more or less damaged. The contents of many of the cars were rendered valueless. About $10,000 will be required to pay the damage done. The excursion train reached the scene about an hour after the accident, and some of the passengers assisted in clearing away the wreck. No lives were lost, and but two persons were slightly injured. There were nine car loads of excursionists,—about 1,000 persons—and they were very glad when they alighted at the Union depot. No formal reception was tendered to them by the city authorities, and they scattered over the "burnt district" looking for ruins. They found a few vacant places, and were astonished at the progress made in rebuilding. They will remain in the city to-day, and leave for home to-morrow. The proceeds of the excursion are to be devoted to the building of a Presbyterian church at Farmer City.

Lazy Bridge-Tenders.

The Board of Public Works should inform its employes, the bridge-tenders, that there is an ordinance in force to the effect that bridges shall not be kept open longer than ten minutes between the hours of 6 and 9 a. m., and 12 and 1, and 5 and 8 p. m. This rule is shamefully disregarded, and the business public suffers in consequence. About 7 o'clock, last evening, Madison street bridge was opened to admit of the passage of three or four vessels. This occupied about five minutes. Instead of closing the bridge then, as it was his duty to do, the bridge-tender waited until a vessel, which could be seen at Van Buren street, passed through. This occupied seven minutes, and then it took four minutes to close the bridge. Meanwhile, several hundred people were kept waiting on either side of the river. It is a notorious fact that the bridge-tenders, with one or two exceptions, are the laziest men in the employ of the city, and do less than any of the others for the accommodation of the people who pay them their salaries.

Engine Lots and the Fire Ordinance.

The Council Committee on Fire and Water held a meeting at the City Clerk's office, yesterday afternoon. They agreed to recommend the acceptance of the bid of Michael Crow—$1,500 cash—for the engine house lot on Fourteenth street, near Third avenue. The bids for the Hose elevator lot, corner of Franklin and Washington streets, were considered to be too low, and it was agreed to recommend the readvertisement of the property. The resolution of Alderman Holden, in relation to infractions of the fire ordinance, was next considered. The Mayor, who was present, stated that everything possible was being done to enforce the provisions of the ordinance. Section 7, relating to brick walls, was the only section violated, and it seemed to be absolutely impossible to enforce it. The Committee decided to recommend that the resolution be placed on file, and to report that the ordinance was being enforced in an efficient manner, at the same time recognizing that there were violations of its provisions which it was impossible to prevent.

Rally Round the Flag.

The contest between the Greeley and Grant Clubs in the Fifteenth Ward, for the possession of a splendid flag by the Club receiving the most votes, closes this evening at the fair for the Church of the Annunciation, corner Wabansia avenue and Paulina street. The moneyed supporters of Grant at the Rolling Mills are levying assessments upon the employes to secure a "Grant victory," and it behooves the friends of Greeley and Reform to bestir themselves this evening, and lend their aid to the Greeley Club, thus aiding a deserving charity, and at the same time securing a magnificent stand of colors for the Fifteenth Ward Club. Vote early. The polls finally close at 11 o'clock this (Saturday).

Everything.

Josie Mansfield passed through this city yesterday *en route* for the Pacific Coast.

—The French Fair in aid of Notre Dame Church, on the corner of Tyler and Halsted streets, calls for due attention.

—The fair at the Church of the Annunciation (Father Edwards' Church) is progressing favorably and profitably.

—The Board of Public Works, yesterday, opened twenty-two bids for the construction of sewers in different parts of the city, but awarded no contracts.

—At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday afternoon, the case of Officer Flanagan, of the Harrison Street Station, charged with having maltreated a citizen at the Caledonian picnic, was postponed until Monday afternoon.

—Constable Slavin was arrested yesterday on a State warrant, and brought before Justice Walsh, for having threatened to shoot Constable Scanlon, and throw the corpse down stairs and break its neck. The case was postponed until Sept. 3, the accused being held in heavy bonds.

—The Mayor received a letter, yesterday, from Edward Rush, of Marietta, Mich., who wanted to know if Chicago desired two bears, as having two "beautiful ones" for sale. His Honor answered that there were plenty of bears now in the city, especially on 'Change, and as the parks were supplied, it was needless to say the Bush… were not wanted.

—Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, … Miller, aged 3 years, was killed by the fall of a lumber pile, at the corner of Pratt and … streets, upon which a number of children were playing. The body was taken to the residence of the child's parents, No. 249 Milwaukee avenue. Marcus Posson, aged 5 years, residing at No. 19 Milwaukee avenue, was seriously injured at the same time.

—Officer Crotty, of the Twelfth Street Station, was shot in the leg at half past 11 o'clock last night, at the corner of Waller and West Twelfth streets, while endeavoring to serve an execution. The wound is not a serious one. The man who fired the shot fled …

… Grand Central yesterday: Charles S. Russell, Fred Russell, Boston; J. H. Humphrey, … F. Hall, Detroit; Edgar P. Hill, C. A. Knight, S. G. Beals, New York; Rev. J. E. Forrester, Aurora; Mrs. H. M. True and family, San Francisco; Charles E. English, St. Johns, N. B.; J. H. B. Henderson, New York; E. M. Childs, Boston; Colonel H. S. Easton, U. S. A.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. D. Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 74; … The mercury indicated 100 degrees in the sun.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: P. & D. O'Malley, 1-story brick, … feet, West Jackson street; … basement brick, … southeast corner of Sedgwick street and Chicago avenue; Mary A. Schall, 4-story and basement stone front, … feet, Nos 207 and 209 Randolph street; Peter J. Schmitz, 2-story and basement brick, … feet, No. 550 Twenty-first street; J. F. Temple & Sons, 2-story and basement brick, … feet, Canal and Polk streets.

—The Jewish congregation, Kehilah Kodesh Scholem, will consecrate their new place of worship, corner May and Second streets, on Sept. 8, by a solemn inauguration. There will be a procession, composed of all the Jewish lodges and societies in the city to celebrate this occasion, and speeches will be delivered by highly-esteemed orators. The festivities will be concluded on the evening of Sept. 7 by a grand ball, given at the Orphans' Hall, West Lake street. These festivities, to be celebrated by our Jewish fellow citizens living in the northwestern part of our city, will create a general feeling of interest among the Jewish population of our city.

—The Committee of arrangements of the Bristol House (newsboys and bootblacks) picnic held a final meeting yesterday afternoon. Eatables and drinkables, and cigars will be furnished in profusion, and the Committee on Games will have prepared by this morning a programme of exercises. The boys are requested to assemble at the corner of Madison and Market streets at half-past 8 o'clock this morning. Base balls and foot balls will be provided for the party, and … given as prizes to the best behaved lads. There will also be running and walking races, sack races, and other games. It is the intention to let the boys have a good time, and as they are easily satisfied they will, doubtless, pass the day pleasantly.

—Officer Carney, of Evanston, allowed a prisoner to escape, about noon yesterday, while taking him from the County Jail to the Armory, where he was wanted as a witness. While the officer was indulging in a drink of water, between the Jail and Madison street, the prisoner darted south on LaSalle street, past the Police Headquarters. At this point Carney, whose chase was an exceedingly stern one, was joined by Sergeant Tom Barrett and Officer Kakuska, and the hunt became very interesting to those who were not engaged in it. All four made excellent time. One or two shots were fired after the fugitive, which served to redouble his speed, and clear the streets. He turned west on Jackson street, and flew down to Market, where he turned south. He missed Van Buren street bridge, and kept along on Market, which, as every one knows, runs into Telecote's stone yard. Here he was finally secured, to the delight of Carney.

Telegraphic Brevities.

James Dinciec, a native of Boston, aged twenty-seven, suicided by shooting himself through the head with a Derringer, at New Orleans yesterday.

—All railroads centering at Louisville, and their connections, have reduced the fare one-half or one fare for the round trip to visitors intending to attend the Peace Re-union, September 11th and 12th.

—Wm. Dodds, carpenter, residing at Allegheny, Pa., fell from the roof of the new … in Indiana Township, and was instantly killed.

—A man hailing from New York was run over and killed, yesterday, near Rochester, Pa., by a passenger train on the Fort Wayne Road.

—Warner Wilson (colored) and a German named Henry Gread, were drowned yesterday in Blackstone Creek, in the northern part of St. Joseph, Mo.

POLIT[ICAL] …

Cheering News … Sentiment of …

Great Disaffection … publicans …

Patriotic Letter … nor Bigler …

CHEERING ADVICES …

THE SITUATION …

LETTER FROM …

POLITICAL MEE[TING] …

ANDREW JO[HNSON] …

EX-GOVERNOR …

THE RESU[LT] …